

The DC Gazette

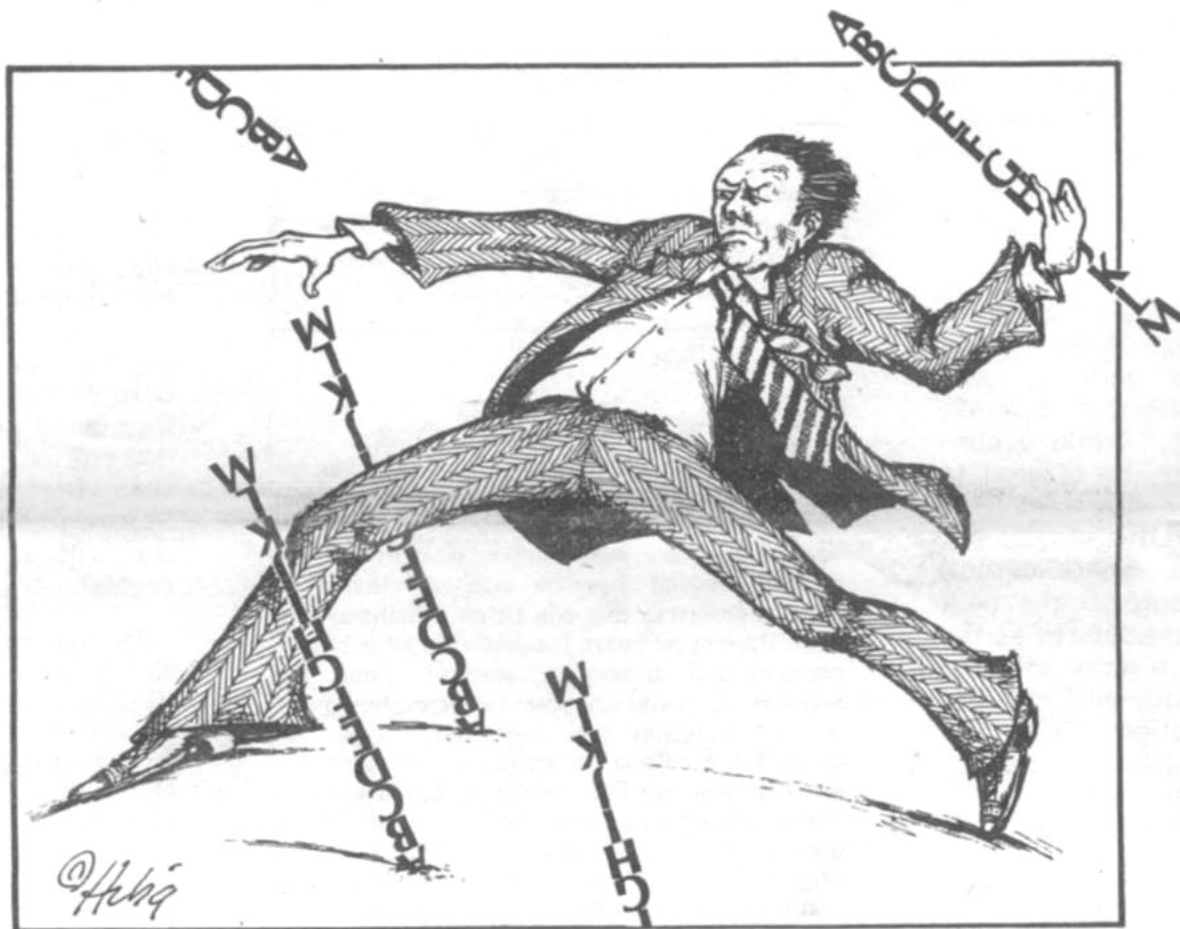
A Journal of Progressive Politics & Ideas

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Whole Number 229

ATOMIC KIDS



USING CAMBODIA AS A PAWN



TO DIE FOR YOUR FLAG



DC: WE WAS HAD

PROGRESSIVE DIGEST

Politics

Although both the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal gave major play to the re-election campaign of Burlington, Vermont's, socialist mayor, Bernie Sanders, if they told their readers the results they buried it enough that we missed it. Curious, we called the Burlington city hall. Here is the verbatim transcript of the dialogue:

"City Hall."

"Could I have the mayor's office?"

"No one's in right now. Can I help you?"

"I'm from the DC Gazette. Can you tell me how the election turned out?"

"Well, Bernie got in again. The secretary will be in about one and she can give you the details."

We checked back and found that Sanders, who had been a long-shot when he won two years ago, easily won re-election with 52% of the vote against 31% for his Democratic opponent and 17% for the Republican. As they say in up there, "As goes Burlington, so goes France."

Speaking to a group of University of Minnesota students, Ralph Nader said in January that now "is quite a good opportunity for development of a small, leverage political party." While declining to lead such a party, he offered to help establish it. Nader suggested that the party field no candidates in 1984 but "articulate a brand new agenda of how power should be distributed." The next step would be to field candidates at the local level, followed by a move into the political mainstream with entirely new faces and a fresh orientation. "Either the citizens are going to shape their country or the Fortune 500 will shape it for them." — Minnesota Statewatch.

Her Say News Service reports that the Moral Majority wound up 1982 with a deficit of \$365,000. Jerry Falwell's "Old Time Gospel Hour" program, meanwhile, finished the year a hefty \$2.6 million in the hole.

THE DC GAZETTE

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The Gazette welcomes articles, letters and photos as well as short stories and poems, but cannot, unfortunately, afford to pay for them. All submissions should be made with a stamped self-addressed envelope if you wish material returned.

Deadline for editorial and advertising matter: 15th of the month.

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Justice

A University of Kentucky study has found that veteran jurors are much more likely to vote for convictions. Researchers Ronald Dillehay and Michael Nietzel say they've discovered that when about half the jury has had prior experience, guilty verdicts average 47 percent. When more than half are experienced, the conviction rate jumps to 63 percent, and when all have served on juries before, there's an 81 percent chance of conviction.

The 1983 biennial conference of the ACLU will be held June 18-21 at Mount Vernon College in Washington DC. Representatives from affiliates will attend the event, which will include workshops and panel discussions centering on the topic "Mobilizing to Protect the Bill of Rights."

An international conference on the abolition of prisons will be held in Toronto May 26-28. Registration information is available from the International Conference on Prison Abolition, 60 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1C7.

Transportation

A University of Minnesota professor has invented what he calls a "revolutionary" personal rapid transit system... all it needs is a name. Edward Anderson's people-mover consists of electrically powered 3-person mini-cars that slide along a guideway that can fit on a highway median. Passengers board the mini-cars after buying computerized tickets at stations along the highway. A central computer regulates the flow of traffic. Anderson says construction costs are about 7 or 8 million dollars per mile—less than a streetcar system. The challenge, he says, is to "convince people to walk past the car already in the driveway and go use a system like this." The project's been in the works for 14 years, but in all that time, Anderson has failed to come up with a name for his people-mover. Suggestions may be sent to him care of the Mechanical Engineering Department at the University of Minnesota.

Some popular brands of bicycle helmets may not protect the rider from serious head injury according to a two-

In the last issue we listed the address of the National Association of Neighborhoods incorrectly. The correct address is 1651 Fuller St. NW, DC 20009. (332-7766)

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year study by the Washington Area Bicyclist Association and the Snell Memorial Foundation of Sacramento.

The study, published in last month's Bicycling Magazine, has already caused controversy in the \$10 million-a-year bike helmet industry and provoked vigorous protests by the manufacturer of one large selling helmet which received a poor rating. The models which passed the impact tests including the Fury, Bell, Vailen, MSR, HannaPro, Supergo and Cooper SK2000. Fourteen brands failed, including the some widely advertised and popular brands, as did the traditional leather strip headgear worn by bicycle racers — which was found to be practically useless in preventing head injuries.

The sexes

The producers of "Before Stonewall," a documentary on the history of the pre-1970s lesbian and gay community, are putting out a call for materials to be used in the film. Producers are asking for help from individuals who saved materials — such as photographs, tape recordings, home movies, letters and diaries — as well as from people who can "talk about the one lesbian or gay bar that existed in their hometown before the birth of 'gay liberation.'" Interested persons should send a written description of their material, rather than the material itself, to "Before Stonewall," 630 9th Ave., Sta 908, NYC NY 10036. All responses are confidential.

The New York City Council refused by a 24 to 20 vote to consider a gay rights bill. In West Virginia, meanwhile, the state's attorney general decided school teachers may be fired merely on grounds that they have the reputation of being gay, even if there is no proof of their sexual preference.

Memo to public interest groups & progressive organizations

- Are we on your mailing list for your newsletter? News releases? Please check.
- We are interested in short articles on work in progress, projects and analyses of current events.
- We would also welcome copies of policy papers and testimony.
- We will be happy to run without charge information on the resources you provide, requests for assistance, or help wanted ads. First priority, however, will go to those who type them for us. We prefer 3" or 6" margins.
- Let us know about important staff changes.

The DC Gazette covers progressive politics and social action. Make sure you are part of the story.

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The American Woman's Economic Development Corporation has started the United States' first toll-free counseling service and hot line for businesswomen.

The hot line will provide answers to "urgent requests that just can't wait." For more detailed problems, a woman may call and request a counseling application. Once the form is returned, volunteer business experts will study the woman's specific business headaches and spend as much as two hours discussing them with her.

The hot line service costs ten dollars, while the more elaborate counseling procedure costs 25 dollars. The toll-free number, which may be called from the mainland states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, is 1-800-222-A-W-E-D.

After a decade of decline, marriage is back in fashion in the United States, and has grown into a 20-billion dollar a year industry. *Bride's* magazine says last year the big expenses were: 6-billion dollars for wedding ceremonies—averaging more than 43-hundred bucks each—a billion dollars for rings, and two-billion for honeymoons. In fact, last year more than 2-point-four million Americans tied the knot in 1982, a national record.

Love and sex are vital ingredients in marriage, but happy couples prefer home computers and microwave ovens to sharing an orgasm. Researchers Sol Gordon and Kathleen Everly surveyed more than two-thousand people about the *least* important aspects of marital bliss. They found simultaneous orgasms ranked lowest, followed by having identical interests, having perfect children, and keeping up with the Joneses. Rated slightly higher: having lots of money, a radar range, and a computer. When asked what *was* important to a good marriage, most said love and respect, a sense of humor, and honest communication.

Health

A Virginia researcher has come up with what he believes is the cause of eight recent clusters of multiple miscarriages and birth defects among children born to pregnant women who worked with video display terminals.

Doctor Charles Wallach, of the International Bio-Environmental Foundation, says that reproductive problems have been documented in 80 to 85 percent of the pregnancies at eight worksites in the US and Canada. While some scientists have suspected possible radiation from the VDT's might be at fault, many studies have shown that radiation from the devices is within standards accepted by the government.

Doctor Wallach claims, however, that the problem lies not with radiation, but with ions—those electrically charged particles which exist normally in the air. Wallach says negatively-charged ions are often associated with feelings of health and well-being. The high electrical voltages on VDT's, Wallach maintains, literally suck these healthful ions right out of the air. Without the negative

PROGRESS DOESN'T HAVE TO BE DULL

A lot of journals of the left-liberal-progressive persuasion tend to be heavy going. The Gazette has a different idea. It believes that progress should be fun. As Emma Goldman said, "If I can't dance I don't want to join your revolution."

A lot of journals of the left-liberal-progressive persuasion tend to be written tediously. The Gazette has a different idea. The Gazette believes in good writing. Not fancy, strident or self-indulgent writing, but writing that moves the heart and mind.

That's why the Gazette is unique among progressive publications. For seventeen years it has been fighting for social and political change with style and humor. Here are just a few of the things you'll find in the Gazette:

- THE PROGRESSIVE DIGEST: a round-up of news items about the environment, politics, the economy, justice, peace, the military and the sexes that are significant but which you are not likely to find in the corporate media.
- THE BEST OF THE ALTERNATIVE NEWS SERVICES: Pacific News Service, HerSay News Service, College Press Service, Community Press Features and Rip 'n' Read.
- ARTHUR HOPPE: A rare creature: a truly funny and progressive syndicated humorist.
- EUGENE McCARTHY: writing with savvy, conscience and wit.
- DAVID ARMSTRONG: the former editor of the Berkeley Barb and author of a fine book on the alternative press covers the social and political waterfront in his American Journal.
- CHUCK STONE: Senior editor of the Philadelphia Daily News and one of the country's leading black journalists. Stone, the author of numerous books on social justice, has been a part of the civil rights movement since before there hardly was any.
- CHARLES McDOWELL: The gentle humor and perceptions of a man long regarded as one of the best writers in the Washington press corps.
- APPLE PIE: A smorgasbord of ironic, revealing or just plain funny items about what it means to be an American.
- LIFE & RELATED SUBJECTS: The off-the-wall perspectives of humorist Dave Barry.
- FINDING OUT MORE: Where to get more information on matters of interest to activists and progressives.
- FACT SHEETS: Basic information on important social and political issues.
- THE PRESS: Bob Alperin pores through the media to find what it being done right, wrong or not at all.

The Gazette is edited by Sam Smith, a longtime activist-journalist whose work has appeared in numerous publications both here and abroad. The Washington Post once called him a "friendly anarchist." The Washington Star once wrote: "What Sam Smith and the paper he edits are all about is a combination of things Americans profess to hold dear: iconoclasm, a deeply felt sense of community and, above all, independence." The Washington Tribune called him "One of the best writers in a city full of good writers." Not merely an arm-chair observer, Smith has been active in national campaigns such as the McCarthy and Fred Harris efforts and was a co-organizers of one of the few third parties ever to win public office in recent times.

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ions, Wallach says, video display terminal operators experience stress, which probably harms their unborn babies.

Wallach says the electronics industry has paid little attention to allegations of VDT health hazards because of the "staggering threat" of lawsuits from irate terminal users. Solving the problem, he says, could nevertheless be simple. Wallach suggests installing a negative ion generator in offices where the terminals are used, to replace lost ions. Employers, he says, can also cut down on the ion loss by placing a grounded screen across the front of the terminal. In offices where this isn't done, Wallach suggests that operators take frequent breaks to get fresh air.

As many as 10 million VDT's are believed to be in use in the United States. Robert Coyer, Vice President of the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association, meanwhile, has been quoted by the San Jose *Mercury* as stating that allegations of VDT health hazards are merely—in his words—"hysteria."

Pathologist George Lundberg thinks mandatory autopsies are the best way to check up on the quality of health care. Lundberg says there's been a drop in the number of autopsies performed on deceased hospital patients, from 41 percent in 1964 to 19 percent in 1981. He claims performing post-mortems on all patients, would promote "openness and full disclosure of facts and truth, indicating why people die and what may have gone wrong." Right now, Lundberg says, doctors are "trusted about as much as our other leading businessmen."

Researchers at Clemson University have found that young people who eat breakfast regularly have significantly lower blood pressure than those who don't. Food scientist Robert Borgam says the finding was totally unexpected and somewhat puzzling. One theory is that people who eat breakfast are more organized and therefore less pressured. Or, he says, it might be that those who skip breakfast drive up their blood pressure by eating more salty snacks.

Americans have been advised for years to let out their feelings of anger or risk succumbing to ulcers, headaches, heart attacks or other disorders. But a new book titled, *Anger: The Misunderstood Emotion*, claims it is often healthier to count to ten than to blow up. Author Carol Tavris says venting an emotion "doesn't reduce it, it rehearses it." And, she adds, frequent outbursts may escalate into fullscale battles. New studies reveal that excessively hostile attitudes increase the risk of disease. In one study, people who scored in the top half of the hostility scale suffered five to six times more heart attacks than those who tested out to be less angry.

Environment

In its 15th annual index of environmental conditions, the National Wildlife Federation said that three out of its seven indicators had worsened last year: more water pollution, less crop land due to soil erosion and more land lost to

development. Conditions of wildlife, air quality, mineral resources and forests remained static. The study noted that "America is in the midst of an erosion crisis, with fertile topsoil being washed or blown off farmland at the rate of 5.3 million tons a year."

The government says the fuel economy of cars sold in the U.S. is levelling off after nearly a decade of steady improvement. Since 1974, the average gas mileage has risen from 14.2 to 27.4 miles per gallon. Environmental Protection Agency spokesman Ed Lebaron says the renewed popularity of big cars is a major factor in the change.

California went through the worst winter in modern memory, but some scientists are saying the rain and floods are just a taste of what's to come. Tree rings indicate the Golden State has enjoyed a spell of abnormally sunny weather for the last 30 years. But all that may change, thanks to a combination of volcanic activity, unusually warm water in parts of the Pacific and a shift in the jet stream. Culprit number one is Mexico's El Chicon, which erupted last April, spewing sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere. The experts aren't sure what the effect will be, but they note that in 1883, the explosion of Krakatoa in Indonesia triggered record floods and blizzards in California the next year.

Then there's the phenomenon known as "El Nino," a sudden increase in the ocean's temperature, which has brought a devastating drought to Australia and torrential rains to Peru. "El Nino" may also be shifting the jet stream south, routing Pacific storms through California instead of Alaska, and might have caused the freak tornado in southern California last month.

Officials at federal primate research centers around the country are bracing for protests by animal lovers this month. A group called Mobilization for Animals is planning to demonstrate April 24th at laboratories in Atlanta, Boston, Madison, Wisconsin and Davis, California. They paint a gory picture of animal research, claiming keepers abuse monkeys, "who cannot speak, cannot defend themselves, cannot stop the torture." The group is asking for support to "bring this blood-drenched age to a close." And while the demonstrations are expected to be peaceful, Primate Center Director Leo Whitehair says the centers will be on the alert for "radical elements."

Women's Work: Undervalued, Underpaid A Fact Sheet on Comparable Worth

In 1980 full-time women workers had average annual earnings of \$7,415 less than men.

Women working full-time in 1980 had average annual earnings of \$11,197, while men's earnings averaged \$18,612. Women made 60.2¢ to every dollar made by men.

	Annual earnings		Women's earnings as percent of men's
	Women	Men	
1955	\$ 2,719	\$ 4,252	63.9%
1960	3,293	5,417	60.8%
1965	3,823	6,375	60.0%
1970	5,323	8,966	59.4%
1975	7,504	12,758	58.8%
1980	11,197	18,612	60.2%

Hispanic women had the lowest income of any racial-ethnic group in 1980. Their income was half of white males'. In 1980, the average annual earnings for men and women by race were:

	Percent of White Male's	
	White Males	
White Males	\$19,157	100.0%
Hispanic Males	13,558	70.8%
Black Males	13,547	70.7%
White Females	11,277	58.9%
Black Females	10,672	55.7%
Hispanic Females	9,679	50.5%

Of women in the workforce in 1980, nearly 80% were in clerical, sales, service, factory, or plant jobs.

The segregation of female workers into low-paying, dead-end jobs is a major cause of the wage gap between men and women. According to the Department of Labor, women workers in 1980 were divided into the following occupational categories:

Professional-technical	15.9%
Managerial-administrative (except farm)	6.8%
Sales	7.0%
Clerical	33.7%
Craft	1.8%
Operatives, including transport	10.7%
Nonfarm laborers	1.3%
Service (except private household)	18.8%
Private household	3.0%
Farm	1.0%

When women work at the same jobs as men, women still earn less money.

A 1981 Labor Department study comparing the weekly earnings of full-time men and women workers in 100 occupations found that in all 100 occupations, women made less money than men.

Occupation	Women's earnings as percent of men's
Bookkeeper	69.4%
Clerical worker	68.3%
Computer programmer	73.6%
Cook	73.4%
Freight handler	78.0%
Lawyer	71.0%
Office Manager	65.5%
Social worker	79.9%

Women's jobs have less value in the marketplace than men's jobs.

Occupational segregation causes women's work to be undervalued and underpaid.

	1981 Average annual income
Teacher's aide	\$ 8,632
Truck driver	\$16,380
Secretary	\$11,908
Warehouse laborer	\$14,040
Pre-kindergarten & kindergarten teacher	\$13,728
Mail carrier	\$21,216
Registered nurse	\$17,212
Brick layer	\$20,852
Bank teller	\$9,776
Stock clerk	\$15,808

Of the 40¢ wage gap between women and men workers, 20¢-30¢ is attributable to sex discrimination.

Studies have shown that differences in the skill, effort and responsibility that men and women bring to their jobs account for only a small portion of the wage gap. The rest is attributable to sex discrimination.

Consumer

You have to be pretty fast to read all the fine print on those TV car ads. And if the Federal Trade Commission has its way, you'll have to be even faster. Under present rules, monthly payments and other credit information must stay on the screen for 10 seconds. The FTC wants to cut that to five seconds, and scrap all rules on the size of the print. The FTC says the relaxed rules are designed to give advertisers "more flexibility in disclosing credit information."

Shop talk

The Women's Campaign Fund has elected Elisabeth Porter to the post of Democratic Co-Chair of the WCF Board of Directors.

Elisabeth Griffith continues to serve as Republican Co-Chair of the board. Other newly elected officers are Vice Chair/Treasurer Anne Forrester Holloway and Secretary Mary Jane Dellenback.

Porter, the immediate past Treasurer of WCF, has been President of Antique and Contemporary Leasing since 1974. She was a founder and director of the Women's National Bank and has served on the Diocesan Finance Committee of Washington's Episcopal Church House.

International

Since the beginning of the Reagan administration, there has been a 72.3% increase in the number of U.S. military advisors in Africa. During this period of massive growth in U.S. military

forces around the world, the rate of increase in Africa is the highest.

There were 112 military advisors and attaches in Africa when Reagan took office, but this total has now increased to 193. There are also 180 U.S. Marines in Africa guarding embassies and other facilities. Deployment of military advisors and attaches is usually symbolic of a deep interest on the part of the U.S. government. It may signify an attempt to reinforce a regime which is friendly to U.S. investors, to counter Soviet support for local liberation movements, or to increase sales of U.S. military equipment.

The increase in Pentagon interest in Africa during the Reagan administration has focused on two areas: Morocco on Africa's west coast, and the Horn of Africa's east coast. These two areas account for an overwhelming part of the new military personnel deployed in Africa by Reagan.

The increase in military personnel in Morocco reflects Reagan's support for Morocco's war against the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic in the Western Sahara. In return for U.S. help, Morocco has offered bases for the U.S. Rapid Intervention Force.

In support of each other's interests, the U.S. and Morocco have seen their military establishments develop closer ties. Then-Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Morocco in February 1982. The two countries set up a joint military commission in recognition of "the growth in the U.S.-Moroccan military relationship to the point where a more formal structure is required to address security matters of mutual interest."

On May 27, 1982, the U.S. and Morocco further formalized their cooperation by completing a secret agreement giving the Rapid Intervention Force immediate access to the Mohammed V International Airport near Casablanca. The agreement also included plans for the U.S. to upgrade the Moroccan military airfield at Sidi Sliman, 60 miles northeast of Rabat, the capital. This will allow large U.S. troop and cargo transports and B-52 bombers to land there.

In return, Morocco will receive from the U.S. counterinsurgency aircraft, cluster bombs, and M-60 tanks. In addition, under a plan devised by the Northrop Corp., the U.S. has installed electronic sensors along a 400-mile, rock-and-sand wall that surrounds part of the Sahara still occupied by Morocco. U.S. Special Forces are among the advisors now training Moroccans in counterinsurgency operations, and U.S. Marines have conducted joint amphibious maneuvers with Moroccan forces.

On the Horn of Africa, the increase in U.S. military personnel has two purposes. The first is to surround Ethiopia, which expelled a sizeable force of 1,700 U.S. troops following the overthrow of dictator Haile Selassie in 1974. During the Carter administration, U.S. military advisors were introduced for the first time into Kenya, Sudan, and Somalia, the three nations surrounding Ethiopia. The Reagan administration has continued this policy by greatly increasing the number of Pentagon personnel in those three countries during the last two years.

The second purpose of this increase complements the first. Since the decision was made to surround Ethiopia, the three countries involved have all proven to be an unstable foundation of sand.

Kenya's unstable economy and increasing repression led to an attempted coup d'etat on August 1, 1982. The whole Kenyan Air Force attempted to overthrow President Daniel arap Moi. The coup failed when U.S. military advisors assisted the mobilization of the Kenyan Army in support of the president, resulting in 1,000 deaths, continued repression, and further economic decline.

Tribal movements aimed at toppling the regimes in Somalia and Sudan have gained the support of neighboring countries. U.S. advisors, including Special Forces, have been active in bolstering those governments. —Chris Robinson, RECON



Do the Euro-missiles work?

Serious problems have developed with the Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missile programs. It's very possible that the December 1983 target date for initial deployment will not be met, or that the first missiles sent to Europe will have major flaws.

The problem with the Pershing II is called "concurrency". In order to meet the 1983 deadline, the Army signed production contracts for the missile before any flight testing had begun, so that production is "concurrent" with testing. This is unusual procedure even for the Pentagon, and not surprisingly has led to trouble. The first two tests were embarrassing failures. The third test was initially described as a success, but it was later admitted that the sophisticated guidance system had been four miles off target. A fourth test has already been postponed once, and has not been held yet as of this writing.

The cruise missile program is also in disarray. The ground-launched cruise intended for Europe is a version of the Navy's Tomahawk cruise missile, and its development has proceeded side by side with the Navy's program. Last summer, reports were leaked that the cruise's high-tech terrain contour matching guidance system can be easily confused by certain weather and surface conditions, and that the engine is severely underpowered. As a result, the cruise missiles may not be able to find or reach their targets. In early January, the Navy announced a restructuring of the entire cruise missile program, including selection of a second contractor to help clear up production line snarls.

While reiterating its support for deploying the Euro-missiles, Congress has been critical of these difficulties. Pershing II production appropriations of nearly \$500 million were withheld last December. According to the Conference Report, "more test results are needed before additional Pershing II procurement funds can be justified." In addition, Congress was forced to scale back cruise missile production rates, although funding was cut only slightly.

Total program costs, excluding warheads, are currently estimated at \$2.8 billion for 150 Pershing II missiles, and \$3.6 billion for 560 ground-launched cruises.

Ed Glennon, SANE WORLD

The Nestle boycott continues, we were reminded last month by a demonstration against the company that controls almost one-half of the infant formula marketed in the Third World. The demonstration, organized by ADA and INFACT, was aimed at getting Nestle to comply with the World Health Organization's code on the marketing of infant formula. Specifically, the organizations are seeking an end to all advertising aimed at Third World mothers, an end to the distribution of free samples, an end to personal sales pitches which encourage mothers to try the product, and the restriction of promotion to factual product information, aimed only at doctors, nurses and midwives. ADA claims the boycott has already cost the company about one billion dollars. Among Nestle products are Taster's Choice coffee (Nestle's hottest product in America), Nescafe, Toll House cookies, Crosse & Blackwell products, Libby products, Stouffer Hotels (including the Mayflower in DC) and frozen foods, and Beech Nut baby foods. As part of the campaign against Nestle's practices, ADA and INFACT are leading a concentrated boycott against Taster's Choice coffee. Says Leon Shull, executive director of ADA, "We hope to pile up enough Taster's Choice in Nestle warehouses to make it, to Nestle, the most bitter tasting coffee in America." Info: ADA at 638-6447 or INFACT at 331-1751.

Extra-terrestrial

Dr. Allen Hynek, a leading student of UFOs, has been forced to close his Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Ill., and disconnect his toll-free UFO hotline after running out of funds. Hynek says his files now contain up to 70,000 reports of encounters with aliens, though he estimates only five percent are accurate. Hynek, incidentally, is the man who coined the term "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" and was a consultant to the movie of that name.

Military

A US District judge has ruled that a draft registration resister must be given a special form allowing him to sign as a conscientious objector. The case involved a Mennonite who refused to register because of his religion's opposition to war and violence.

The Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy reports that the Reagan administration plans to increase the defense budget is heavily weighted towards weapons procurement. For example, planned spending for weapons procurement will, by 1988, be four and a half times that for 1980. Meanwhile personnel and operations costs will only go up 2.3 times.

A US District judge has issued a preliminary injunction against enforcing a law that would deny loans to students

who haven't registered for the draft. The case was brought by, among others Minnesota PIRG and the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union. Wrote Judge Donald D. Alsop: "It takes no great stretch of the imagination to discern how plaintiff's identification of themselves as non registrants could incriminate them or provide a significant link in the chain of evidence tending to establish their guilt." Thus constitutional protections against self-incrimination would be violated. Said Alsop: "Enforcement of a law likely to be found unconstitutional is not in the public interest."

Economics

In a symbolic gesture, the Evangelische Kirchengemeinde Berlin-Dahlem, a congregation in West Berlin, has donated several hundred Deutsche Marks to Washington's Luther Place Memorial Church, which has a tradition of social ministries. In the accompanying letter, Dr. Gert Graff, president of the church council, expressed the wish that 1983 will be a year of peace. Dr. Graff also voiced hopes "that the new Pershing II missiles which appear to us first-strike weapons *** will not be produced and that the saved expenses may instead become available for urgently needed social welfare programs."

Dr. Graff notes that Germans are aware of the increasing poverty and homelessness in the United States. For this reason a donation was sent from Berlin, which she described as "the city which so far has always been protected by your country, but which would be totally destroyed in the case of a nuclear war in Europe."

On the record

• Harold Washington strongly supported Richard Daley (pere) in 1975 against a reform candidate and also stated that he was strongly opposed to doing away with patronage.

• John Glenn supported the Reagan tax cuts when they came up before Senate in 1981. He now calls Reagan economics worse than "voodoo economics" because "it has made the country even more sick." Glenn also help lead the fight against Salt II, saying that it could not be adequately verified.

• Reuben Askew favors abortion only in the case of rape, incest or to save the life of a mother. He is opposed to "free choice" and has also said that he would not hire a homosexual for his staff.

Watch a 12-year-old take evasive action and score multiple hits while playing 'Space Invaders' and you will appreciate the skills of tomorrow's pilots. — Ronald Reagan

I don't think the American economy can turn around until Americans start exporting — it's every city's future, and the cities that realize that are going to grow. — Andrew Young

It may be fair to Hitler himself to say that in all probability he did not himself sanction either the violence directed towards the Jews or the boycott plans. His anti-Semitism is understood to have been mainly rhetorical. — New York Times, April 4, 1933.

FINDING OUT MORE

A new organization has been formed to promote biological/organic/eco-farming. Currently there is no national lobbying group for alternative agriculture. In fact, there is no one in the Agriculture Department to do it either. Despite a congressional mandate to take a hard look at alternative farming, Garth Youngberg, USDA's sole person on the case, was terminated late last year. Youngberg is now director the new Institute for Alternative Agriculture, which can be found at 9200 Edmonston Road, #117, Greenbelt, Md. 20770 (301-441-8777)

CO-OP AMERICA is a national marketing service designed to serve socially and environmentally committed co-ops, businesses and non-profit organizations. Co-Op America has three major functions: a brokering service where Co-Op America organizational members provide products and services to each other; marketing business, selling services and products of organizational members to consumers; and a membership organization which works for a cooperative and democratic system. Info: Co-Op America, 2100 M St. NW #605, DC 20063 (202-872-5307).

The 1983 *Index/Directory of Women's Media* is now available. The *Directory* includes 379 women's periodicals (over 100 outside the U.S.), 92 women's presses and publishers, 74 women's bookstores, 37 women's music groups, 51 radio & TV groups and regular programs, 28 film groups, 57 art/graphics/theater groups. Other categories are news services, women's columns, distributors, speakers bureaus, special library collections on women, as well as hundreds of individual media women and media-concerned women in the Individuals section—listings written by the women and groups themselves with addresses, phone numbers, contact people and descriptions.

To order a copy, send \$8 to WIFP, 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington DC 20008 (202) 966-7783.

The 1983 editions of the Progressive Periodicals Directories have recently been published, providing up-to-date information on some 500 progressive periodicals from across the U.S.

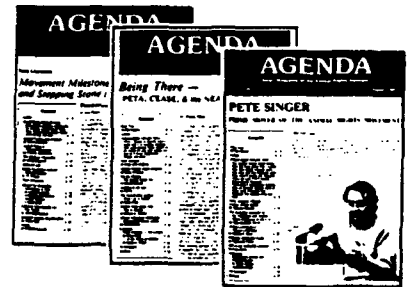
The U.S. Progressive Periodicals Directory includes comprehensive bibliographical information on 380 national magazines, newspapers and newsletters concerned with social justice and a better Earth. The listings are grouped in categories such as children, culture, environment, farms, health, international concerns, labor, peace and religious. The Southern Progressive Periodicals Directory is a regional version of the national directory, and includes 130 periodicals working for a truly "New South." The Southern edition contains basically the same categories as the national directory. The listings in both directories contain address & phone number, editor & publisher, date founded & frequency, and subscription & sample copy prices.

The U.S. Progressive Periodicals Directory may be ordered for \$4., and the Southern edition for only \$2. Both directories together are only \$5, postpaid. They may be obtained from Progressive Education, Box 120574, Nashville, TN 37212.

GOOD MONEY

Good Money is the newsletter of social investing and inventing. Subscriptions are \$36 a year from the Center for Economic Revitalization, Box 363 Calais Stage Road, Worcester, Vermont 05682.

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American sentencing practices have undergone significant changes in recent years. Two useful reviews of national sentencing trends are available. A survey of **Mandatory Sentences in the U.S.**, prepared by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, may be obtained from PCCD, Box 1167, Federal Square Station, Harrisburg, PA 17108; 717/787-2040. A more comprehensive treatment is provided in **Judicial and Executive Discretion in the Sentencing Process—Analysis of State Felony Code Provisions** by C.S. Cooper, D. Kelly and S. Larson. It is available from the American University Law School Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 1130, Washington, DC 20015 for \$20.00.

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Prison Slavery by Barbara Esposito and Lee Wood is a significantly expanded version of their earlier pamphlet, **Prison Slavery in the Thirteenth Amendment** (1978). "The problem of prison slavery," the authors conclude, "cannot be separated from the need for fundamental progressive change in the social, political and economic structure of the United States." To obtain a copy (\$12.95), contact the Committee to Abolish Prison Slavery, P.O. Box 3207, Dept. B, Washington, DC 20010.

Alternatives to Imprisoning Young Offenders: Noteworthy Programs by Margaret L. Woods, Director of NCCD's MODELS Information Clearinghouse, is a 111 page resource directory containing descriptive information on 45 non-residential and residential programs which serve as alternatives to detention or correctional institutions. Copies are available from Program Services Division, NCCD, 2125 Center Ave., Fort Lee, NJ 07024; 201/886-2600, ext. 42, for \$8.95 (prepaid).

The Australian Freedom of Information Act, Frances Chetwynd. Reviews the new Australian Freedom of Information Act, enacted in March 1982. According to Chetwynd, the Australian law draws heavily on the US experience in an effort to avoid problems perceived to have arisen under the US FOIA, but rejects the concept of judicial review. \$1. Freedom of Information Center, Box 858, Columbia, MO 65205.

How To Do Leaflets, Newsletters and Newspapers, Nancy Brigham. This "how to do" book is designed especially for grassroots, non-profit communicators. Based on a pamphlet published in 1975. \$5.95 (discounts for bulk orders). Popular Economic Press, P.O. Box 289, Essex Station, Boston, MA 02112.

—Thanks to Jericho, Sane World & Organizing Notes

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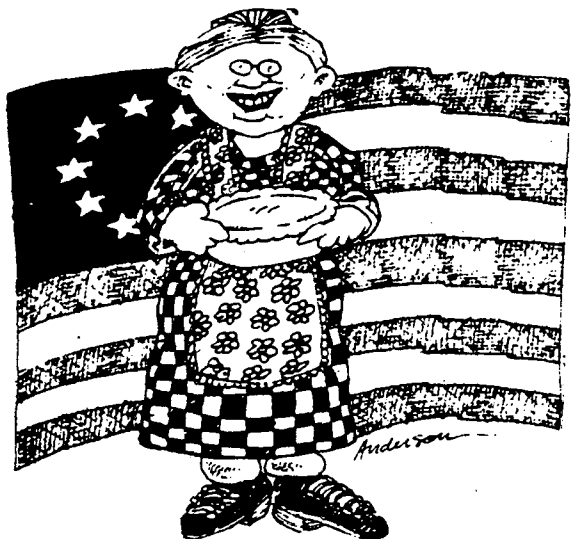
Nestlé's #1 moneymaker is also the best way to force them to reform their infant-formula marketing in the Third World and save thousands of newborn lives. It's really up to you. Join the Nestlé Boycott now. Crimes like theirs demand a boycott of Taster's Choice. Write **INFACT**, 1701 University Ave. SE, Minneapolis MN 55414. Contributors receive bumper-sticker and progress reports.



Waging Peace

Southern Exposure magazine's November-December edition is a special book-length issue called "Waging Peace". Articles on all major peace issues are combined with thirteen Southern state profiles, including information on their military establishments, the impact of federal budget cuts, and progressive organizing activities. Even if you're not from the South, "Waging Peace" is an excellent guide to information, resources and organizing in the peace movement. Single copies cost \$4, with a 40% discount for orders of five or more (\$2.40 each). Contact *Southern Exposure*, P.O. Box 531, Durham, North Carolina 27702.

The Hassel of Your Life: A handbook for families of Americans jailed abroad is a simple, clear, step-by-step outline of essential information for people with friends or family members incarcerated in foreign countries. Written by attorney Richard D. Atkins and Robert L. Pisani for the International Legal Defense Counsel, it is available from Contact, Inc., P.O. Box 81826, Lincoln, NE 68501 for \$2.00.



Apple Pie

Last year, the Saudis bought over 5-million dollars worth of peanut butter, making the desert kingdom the biggest foreign outlet for the spread.

In an effort to relieve congestion in the courts, Los Angeles County has downgraded a number of minor transgressions from misdemeanors to "infractions," which can be atoned for with fines. Among them: skating faster than 10 miles an hour, impersonating a blind person, and cat theft.

Atari, the computer and video game maker, says the average teenage customer at a video game arcade is a good student who spends less than half an hour and one-dollar per visit. The corporation says a national survey of 2-thousand video game players found that most liked the arcades because of the fast action. A sizable number also said they liked the sensation of destroying enemies on the screen. Fewer than one in five said they played the games alone, while three out of four said they had a "B" or better average in school.

Pharmacy robberies are the nation's fastest rising crime, and narcotics are the bait. Over the last five years, drug store robberies increased more than 120 percent, compared with a 30 percent jump in all other robberies over the last 10 years. Illinois Representative Henry Hyde is pushing a bill that would make drugstore robbery a federal offense. Ironically, he blames the Reagan administration's successful crackdown on drug trafficking for the problem. The fewer drugs there are on the street, says Hyde, the more criminals and junkies turn to a readily available source . . . the local drugstore. "Our pharmacies," he says, "are becoming an open battleground."

The "Hell Chromacom"—named after German inventor Rudolph Hell—does for images what word processors do for words. Through a technology called image processing, the Chromacom can "touch up" a photograph—rearrange images and people—with the push of a button. The doctored photos look like the real thing to the naked eye, but don't plan on using the Chromacom to

blackmail anybody. The faked pictures can be picked out by mathematical analysis. Says Michael Cannon at the Los Alamos National Laboratory: "What a clever computer can do, a clever computer can uncover."

Entertainer Marie Osmond has a new starring role—in a 60-minute video exercise tape for pregnant women. It's just one part of what 3-West Productions says is an attempt to market the heck out of Marie Osmond while she's in the family way. The tape shows Marie, currently about five months pregnant, modeling maternity warm-up suits and demonstrating exercises. 3-West says it hopes to market similar items for post-pregnancy exercising and for mother-baby workouts—all featuring Marie.

Henry Christmann is proud of his backyard garden in Valley Stream, New York. He just wishes Uncle Sam would cultivate an interest in someone else. It seems the Agriculture Department classified his six-by-ten-foot tomato patch as a "farm," and sent him a 20-page questionnaire asking how many acres he planted, what kind of crop rotation he uses, and how many horses and plows he owns. Christmann thought it was a mistake and threw the form away. Now he's facing a \$500 fine for violating federal marketing laws. Christmann says he's never sold a tomato in his life. "I grow them," he says, "to keep myself in bacon, lettuce and tomato sandwiches."

A Pentagon official says the Defense Department can reduce waste and ensure world peace through...meditation. Edward Winchester, a senior systems accountant, is part of what a Pentagon associate calls a "quiet conspiracy" within the department to gain recognition for alternative peacekeeping technologies. Winchester claims anyone, including Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, can eliminate tension and make clearer decisions by meditating for 20 minutes twice a day. What's more, he claims, the same techniques can be used to resolve armed conflicts and raise the collective consciousness of entire nations.

During the height of the Falkland crisis last year, Winchester asked permission to lead a group of people equipped with what he calls "high brain-wave coherence" into the area to help resolve the conflict without violence. He was turned down. Winchester knows his ideas sound a little strange to the uninitiated, but says stress management "has given me the courage to tell what I see and do what I think."

A new study suggests that athletic aggression tends to corrupt athletes, and that the roughest players—male or female—are the most affected. Researchers at the University of California at Berkeley found "exceptionally low" moral reasoning levels among college basketball players—many of them had no qualms about intentionally injuring opponents. The researchers say highly competitive sports experiences may actually discourage moral growth, and that even morally mature players tend to suspend their own reasoning in favor of conforming to "the system."

Reaganomics has definitely failed in the American marketplace, and it's flunking out of U.S. colleges as well. Two years ago, economics pro-

fessors scrambled to add the president's supply-side policies to their courses of study. But they're being dropped from classes and textbooks today. The so-called "trickle-down" theory has "pretty much come and gone," says Kathleen Brook, a New Mexico State economist. Brook says people have become aware that it's not an instant cure-all. A man who's revising a college economics textbook is even less generous: Campbell McConnell of the University of Nebraska says he hates to devote much space to something that "already looks like a failure." The only question, according to McConnell, is "whether it's just a failure, or a dismal failure."

A Philadelphia woman claims her Atari home computer is a sore loser and a cheat to boot. During a recent game of computerized backgammon, Deb Barger says she had a sure win over the machine when it rolled itself an 18—impossible on dice that have only 12 dots. Atari says there was a glitch in the program and promises to replace the game with a more honest piece of software.

Corporate executives who are interviewed on television should ignore the questions and say whatever they want to say. The authors of "On Television," a new book published by a New York management firm, advises execs to prepare in advance the information they want to cover, and then turn any questions to their advantage. For example, the host asks an oil company representative: "Aren't the oil companies profiteering?" The book recommends either of two responses: "I don't know about that, but I do know that *our* company..." or, "Let's look at the larger issue..."

Bubbling over with the success of its "talking" vending machines, Coca-Cola is considering new uses for voice-synthesis technology. One idea is to dispense hard patriotic appeals along with soft drinks on military bases. Coca-Cola strategist Ray Morgan envisions a talking vendor in every PX. Says Morgan: "You could make a tape of Ronald Reagan talking to the troops. He might want to say, 'America's defense depends on you'."

In twelve West German cities you can pick up a telephone and "Dial-A-Poet." Callers can hear Thomas Mann, who died in 1955, reading from his own works, or other living writers, who are paid up to 2-thousand dollars for their readings. The City of Cologne, however, has banned the system. Cultural officials claim it could be misused to "spread ideology."

A Connecticut market research firm, International Resource Development, says the nation's public schools and colleges will spend 290-million dollars for microcomputers this year. In most cases, students in richer districts will have easier access to the machines. Not only do their schools have more money, but, the researchers say, parents will often chip in to buy fancy equipment. That disparity, the firm warns, could result in a legal challenge from poor communities.

The death of Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim sparked calls for changes in boxing's rules. So far, no action on proposals on such safety measures as requiring boxers to wear head protectors or shortening the length of rounds, but the World Boxing Association has issued one new edict: from

now on every fighter signing for a bout must name a beneficiary for his purse in case of death. Kim's share of the money from his fatal bout with Boom Boom Mancini is still in escrow.

Texas researchers say students who live in warm weather states tend to score lower in their scholastic aptitude tests than students who live in cold-weather areas. Two Texas Tech doctoral students found that the ten states with the highest average SAT score all had cold winters. Five of the lowest 10 were sunbelt states, including California. California also happens to be dead last in percentage of income spent for education. But the Texas researchers say even when expenditures are taken into account, temperature still seems to be a major factor in scholastic performance.

The paper bag may be an endangered species. Plastic grocery sacks have already captured three percent of the market and production is expected to increase 50 percent this year. Store owners like their lower cost, and shoppers don't seem to mind. Paper bag manufacturers aren't ready to fold, however. They're striking back with price cuts and even a printed two-page history, commemorating this year's 100th anniversary of the American paper bag.

"Spam" is no longer the name of John Gerber's boat. Gerber, a resident of Guam, says he's eaten Spam for years, but when he tried to name his boat after it, the Hormel Meat Company told him the name was trademarked. He figures the company was worried about the boat being involved in a fatal accident, with the resulting headline, "48 People Die on Spam."

Shrinks are ready to cash in on the growing problem of "computer phobia." Psychologists are reportedly advertising for patients by contacting computerized businesses and buying sales lists from computer stores. According to Stephen Lande of Temple University Medical school, a lot of business executives suffer "performance anxiety" at the hands of their computers—they fear they won't be able to measure up to the speed and accuracy of the equipment. Symptoms of computer phobia include stress, tension, high blood pressure and insomnia.

In a British study, researchers learned managers actually spend very little time—about ten minutes a day—writing memos, reports and letters. They do, however, spend nearly half the day in meetings, although when asked, they estimated meetings took up just over a quarter of the day. With all that time spent making decision, you'd think the average manager would get something done. Not so, say researchers who examined the minutes, memos, bulletins boards and other directives of 30 companies. They determined less than half the decisions made by managers are ever implemented. One reason: many managers feel they are rewarded for making decisions, not for the effectiveness of those decisions.

A thousand Americans die every year at railroad crossings. That's quite a lot, considering there are only 27 thousand locomotives in the country. Penn State psychologist Herschel Liebowitz says he was shocked by the statistic, and resolved to find out why. He found many people are fooled by the engines's extreme size, which makes them appear to move more slowly than is actually the case. Other victims were simply impatient. Rather than wait five or ten minutes for a freight train to pass, they tried to dash across.

Overheard: A local television station owner complaining that "My anchor-man's mother died right in the middle of the rating period."

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USING CAMBODIA

T.D. Allman

Following months of diplomatic and military skirmishing, from the United Nations to Cambodian refugee camps, the Vietnamese military grip on Cambodia is unshaken, but the Khmer Rouge, who murdered perhaps two million of their countrymen, are stronger than ever. Diplomatically, the Khmer Rouge, once international pariahs, in fact now enjoy the overwhelming support of what normally is called the "civilized" world, including the United States. Militarily, the Khmer Rouge are in a stronger position than at any time since their 1979 defeat by the Vietnamese.

The result for Cambodia and the rest of the world is grim. The shadow of Khmer Rouge terror still darkens Cambodia's future. Pol Pot, the most notorious Khmer Rouge leader, remains in the strongest position to influence the future of his nation should the Vietnamese ever withdraw—even though Pol Pot could be apprehended and his forces disbanded if an international consensus existed to do so.

What accounts for this revival in the fortunes of the Khmer Rouge, whose crimes the world has condemned? Ironically, the Khmer Rouge has an odd combination of their past and present foreign enemies and of past and potential Cambodian victims to thank. The continuing international influence of the Khmer Rouge is due principally to efforts of "free world" nations, including the United States.

Last May, with strong U.S. support, the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations applied intensive pressure on Cambodian exile leaders, including former king and chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to join the Khmer Rouge in a tripartite coalition, ostensibly dedicated to combating Vietnamese occupation. Formation of the coalition changed nothing in Cambodia, not even the composition of Cambodia's U.N. delegation, which remains under Khmer Rouge control. But a paper coalition did allow non-communist nations, including the U.S., to sidestep issues raised by their continuing diplomatic support of the regime. Last autumn, the U.N. General Assembly, with strong U.S. sup-

port, overwhelmingly confirmed Khmer Rouge possession of the U.N. seat.

This winter it has been Vietnam's turn to do the Khmer Rouge a favor. The dry season is also the traditional warfare season. Following the pro-Khmer Rouge U.N. vote, observers wondered how Vietnam might respond militarily. Would they attack the Khmer Rouge, who remain the best organized and most powerful force in Cambodia, except for the Vietnamese? Or would they attack the far weaker non-communist Cambodia guerrillas in an attempt to discredit the claim that they, not the Khmer Rouge, are now the main partners in the anti-Vietnamese coalition?

The answer is now clear. In well-planned offensives the Vietnamese have turned their power against the non-communist forces and easily routed them, while leaving the Khmer Rouge to their own devices. The military message from Hanoi is clear: leaders like Sihanouk may be able to marshal votes at the U.N., but inside Cambodia their forces count for almost nothing.

As for the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnamese military response—like the U.N. vote—has had the effect of strengthening Pol Pot and his followers, not weakening them. While the Vietnamese skirmish with non-communist guerrillas, the Khmer Rouge husband their military resources, augmented by arms shipments from China and food and medical supplies from the U.S.

U.S. and ASEAN officials claim they are not supporting the Khmer Rouge—only opposing Vietnam's military occupation. The Vietnamese and their friends purport they are not occupying Cambodia at all—only helping the Cambodians themselves.

Meanwhile, Prince Sihanouk, who is nominal president of the Cambodian coalition, has announced he is "suspending" his coalition activities. Like most Cambodian nationalists, he desperately hopes for any solution that would rid Cambodia of both the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese. But far from wanting to join the Khmer Rouge in protracted warfare against the Vietnamese, Sihanouk and his supporters dream of a negotiated Vietnamese withdrawal, in which a U.N. force would replace the Vietnamese, prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning, and then oversee free elections.

It is an admirable dream. But what of the reality? Recent events have revealed two sad truths. One is that the Cambodians themselves lack the power to restore their sovereignty. The other, even sadder, is that the international community as a whole lacks the will to bring about such a sensible solution.

The Vietnamese, for example, pay a relatively high price, diplomatically and economically, for their occupation of Cambodia. But Cambodia is

not "Vietnam's Vietnam," or even its Afghanistan or El Salvador. The Vietnamese military grip on Cambodia is quite secure. Indeed, their occupation will continue to enjoy strong support inside Cambodia so long as the Khmer Rouge threat exists—which seems to be the chief reason the Vietnamese permit Pol Pot and his forces to survive.

As for the United States and its ASEAN allies, their support for the Khmer Rouge—thinly disguised as support for the coalition—has no chance of dislodging the Vietnamese. But it is considered preferable to either recognizing the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh or giving Sihanouk and other non-communists the kind of military support which could easily escalate the present conflict into a third Indochina war.

And what of the Khmer Rouge? Pol Pot and his followers often are described as madmen, but the truth is that they have demonstrated a genius for cleverly manipulating both their enemies and their victims to their own advantage. Today the Khmer Rouge present themselves as allies of the "free world" against Vietnamese "imperialism," just as they once sided with the Vietnamese against American "imperialism."

Perhaps the most telling development is how willingly many Cambodians and the world at large have fallen in with a policy that does nothing to end the Vietnamese occupation and has enhanced the international standing and military strength of the Khmer Rouge, the most callous murderers in contemporary history.

These developments speak volumes about the power of expediency and illusion in human and world affairs but have done nothing to change the basic truth, that Cambodia remains a running sore of humanity, a crisis that produces occasional headlines but never a resolution.

Copyright PNS

Alabama's Senator Jeremiah Denton wants to protect us from overseas postal subversion. He's proposed a measure to allow the FBI to inspect and censor mail from overseas. Denton notes that mail and news censorship worked just fine during World War Two, so why not now? Denton's previous interest in foreign affairs includes a proposed amendment that would have made extramarital sex a federal crime on the island of Guam.

Classifieds

[Classifieds are five cents a word payable in advance. Mail ad with check or money order to the DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009.

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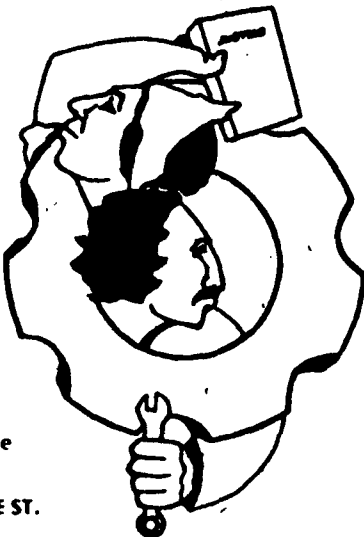
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INSTITUTE FOR ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE, 9200 Edmonston Rd. #117, Greenbelt, Md. 20770. (301-441-8777)

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 600 Md. Ave. SW #202 DC 20024. 628-9774

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NATIONAL CITIZENS HEARINGS FOR RADIATION VICTIMS 317 Penna Ave. SE DC 20003

CITIZENS AGAINST VIDEO

VICTIMIZATION, 6565 Sunset blvd. #202, Los Angeles, CA 90028.

HOUSING-PLANNING

NATIONAL LOW INCOME HOUSING COALITION, 215 8th St. NE, DC 20002

NATIONAL ASSN OF HOUSING COOPS 1012 14th St. NW #805 DC 20005. 202-628-NAHC

NATIONAL HOMEBUYERS & HOMEOWNERS ASSN. 1906 Sunderland Place NW, DC 20009

RURAL HOUSING ALLIANCE 1346 Conn. Ave. NW DC 20036

CENTER FOR GROWTH ALTERNATIVES 1785 Mass. Ave. NW DC 20036

NATL COMM FOR RENT CONTROL 380 Main St. East Orange, NJ 07018

201-678-6778

FUND FOR AN OPEN SOCIETY 1901 East West Highway #T2 Silver Spring, Md. 20910

NATIONAL HOUSING LAW PROJECT, 2150 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA 94704

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING, 1425 H St. NW #410, DC 20005.

INTERNATIONAL-PEACE

THE AFRICA FUND 305 East 46th St. NYC NY 10017

CONSCIENCE & MILITARY TAX CAMPAIGN 44 Bellhaven Rd. Bellhaven NY 11713

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON EAST-WEST ACCORD 227 Mass. Ave. NE #300 DC 20002 202-546-1700. Educational organization aiming to improve East-West relations

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION/USA 300 E. 42nd St. NYC NY 10017. 212-697-3232

MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL 3601 Locust Walk Phila Pa. 19104

WOMENS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM 1213 Race. St. Phila Pa. 19107

FRIENDS PEACE COMMITTEE 1515 Cherry St. Philadelphia Pa. 19102

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE 339 Lafayette St. NYC NY 10012

WORLD FEDERALISTS 1011 Arlington Blvd. Arlington Va.

WORLD PEACE TAX FUND 2111 Fla. Ave. NW DC 20008

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION Box 271 Nyak NY 10960

MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROJECT 339 Lafayette St. NYC NY 10012

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE MIDDLE EAST 1717 Mass. Ave. NW DC 20036

AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA 198 Broadway NYC NY 10038. 212-962-1210

PALESTINIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE PO Box 3169 Columbus, Ohio 43210

INDOCHINA RESOURCES CENTER 1322 18th St. NW DC 20036

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICY 120 Maryland Ave.

NE DC 20002 202-544-4666.

COALITION FOR A NEW FOREIGN & MILITARY POLICY 120 Md. Ave. NE DC 20002

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET 1502 Ogden St. NW DC 20010 202-462-4320.

ASIA CENTER 198 Broadway NYC NY 10038

FRIENDS OF THE FILIPINO PEOPLE 110 Maryland Ave. NE DC 20002

NORTH AMERICAN COALITION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN KOREA 475 Riverside Drive NYC NY 10027

CAMPAIGN TO STOP BANKLOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA 198 Broadway NYC NY 10038

TRANS-AFRICA 1325 18th St. NW DC 20036

WASHINGTON OFFICE ON AFRICA 110 Maryland Ave. NE DC 20002

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE, 201 Mass. Ave. NE #102, DC 20002. (202-546-7391). Founded in 1961 to protest nuclear tests, the group's current emphasis is on the draft, ERA and the arms race.

INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER 777 UN Plaza NYC NY 10017. 212-490-0010

CHILE COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 1901 Que St. NW DC 20009

EPICA 1740 Irving St. NW DC 20010 Deals with Caribbean and Central American issues.

NATIONAL CHILE CENTER Suite 408 74 East 15th St. NYC NY 10003

NORTH AMERICAN CONGRESS ON LATIN AMERICA 464 19th St. Oakland CA 94612

WASHINGTON OFFICE ON LATIN AMERICA 110 Maryland Ave. NE DC 20002

CENTER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES 122 Maryland Ave. NE DC 20002

SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL USA, 2121 Decatur Place NW DC 20008. 202-265-1077. Working to advance the human and legal rights of indigenous peoples throughout the world.

SHALOM NETWORK, 434 Mercer Ave., River Edge, NJ 07661. "A link for Jews actively committed to Israel's survival and Palestinian self-determination."

NEW DIRECTIONS, 305 Mass. Ave. NE, DC 20002, 202-547-6600. Citizens lobby dealing with the threat of war and nuclear annihilation, global hunger, poverty and injustice, international economic cooperation.

SANE, 711 G SE, DC 20003

COMMITTEE IN SOLIDARITY WITH PEOPLE OF EL SALVADOR, PO Box 12056, DC 20005

NAT NETWORK IN SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALAN PEOPLE, 930 F St. NW #720, DC 20004.

COUNCIL FOR A LIVABLE WORLD, 100 Md. Ave. NE. DC 20002

POPULATION INSTITUTE, 110 Maryland Ave. NE, DC 20002

CHILE LEGISLATIVE CENTER, 2706 Olive Ave. NW, DC 20015

THE DISARM EDUCATION FUND, 113 University Place, NYC NY 10003

AMERICAN ARAB ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE, 1731 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009. (797-7662)

THE FOUNDATION CENTER, 888 7th Ave. NW, NYC 10106. 212-975-1120. Clearinghouse for information on foundations and their grants. Publishes reference books and offers free library service in NYC, Washington, Cleveland and San Francisco.

FORD FOUNDATION 320 E. 43rd St. NYC NY 10017

BLACK STUDENT FUND 1236 Euclid St. DC 20009

GAY

HOMOSEXUAL INFORMATION CENTER, 6758, Hollywood Blvd. #208, Los Angeles, CA 90028

NATIONAL GAY TASK FORCE, 80 Fifth Ave. NYC NY 10014

NATIONAL COALITION OF BLACK GAYS, 1311 W. Platt Blvd. Chicago Ill. 60626-7789

NATIONAL ASSN OF GAY & LESBIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. 1742 Mass. Ave. SE, DC 20003

LABOR

COALITION OF LABOR UNION WOMEN 15 Union Square NYC NY 10003. 212-777-5330

NATIONAL LABOR LAW CENTER, 2000 P St. NW #612, DC 20036. 202-785-2035. Provides a referral network of lawyers for workers, unions and other labor organizations. Has a labor law clearinghouse and provides skills training and counseling services. A project of the National Lawyers Guild.

LATINO

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DE-

FENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND 28 Geary St. San Francisco, CA 94108
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA 1725 Eye St. NW (2nd floor) DC 20006

LEGAL

HANDGUN CONTROL. 810 18th St. NW, DC 20006.

COALITION TO END GRAND JURY ABUSE 201 Mass. Ave. NE #111 DC 20002

NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES, 814 North St. Asaph St., Alexandria Va. 22314.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION 132 West 43rd St. NYC NY 10036

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (Washington office) 600 Penna Ave. SE #300 DC 20003

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF RESPONSIVE LAW PO Box 19367 DC 20036

NATIONAL PUBLIC LAW TRAINING CENTER 2000 P St. #600 DC 20036

GRASSROOTS CITIZEN DISPUTE RESOLUTION CLEARINGHOUSE 7514 Kensington St. Pittsburgh Pa. 15221 412-621-3050

CENTER FOR LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY 1751 N NW DC 20036

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD 853 Broadway #1705 NYC NY 10003

AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION 1730 Rhode Island Ave NW. DC.

WOMENS LEGAL DEFENSE FUND 1010 Vermont Ave NW DC 20005

NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION 1625 K St. NW DC 20006

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLACK LAWYERS 209 West 125th St. #202 NYC NY 10027

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE 175 Fifth Ave. NYC NY 10010

COMMITTEE FOR THE SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT PO Box 254 P.S. Station NYC NY 10009

CITIZENS COMMISSION ON POLICE REPRESSION 633 S. Shatto Place #200 Los Angeles, CA 90005

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS 853 Broadway, NYC NY 10038

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE 132 West 43rd St. NYC NY 10036

SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER, 1001 South Hull St., Montgomery Ala. 36101.

COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH PRISON SLAVERY, PO Box 3207, DC 20010

LEGAL SERVICE CORPORATION, 733 15th St. NW, DC 2005

NATIONAL MORATORIUM ON PRISONS, 324 C SE, DC 2003

LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER LAW, 733 15th St. NW (520), DC 20005



The end of a movement

Let's review the bidding. Here are some perceptions and phenomena of the past few months in no particular order:

A noticeable increase in mayoral arrogance. Serious proposals to cancel the 1983 elections. The most retrograde budgetary motion in any year since home rule began. A threatened retreat on no-fault insurance. An unsupportable nastiness by the mayor and the city council towards a school system whose major sin appears to be that it is functioning somewhat better than the rest of the city government. A stunningly poor performance, even by DC standards, in removing the snow of the February blizzard. Mayor Barry's diversionary "national" pretensions. His remarkable insouciance about the social implications of his fiscal decisions. The stunning lack of legislation, ideas or even talk about how to make the city a healthier, happier place. The failure to give serious consideration to the city's long-term fiscal problems. The continued disaster of the Board of Elections, highlighted by the departure of the board's one computer specialist and the attempted appointment of one of the city's most controversial politicians as its head. The cynical and dangerous comprehensive plan and the brazen attempt to railroad it into effect. The indifference towards the carrying out of the normal business of government, including but not limited to the current administrative shambles at the Rental Housing Commission. The pointless attempted putsch of DC Democratic Central Committee chair Ted Gay for no reason other than that he tried to play fair during the primaries. Reaganesque proposals from the executive branch such as the planned limitations on emergency financial assistance. The reported failures of so-called economic development schemes at Bates St., H St. and in Anacostia. The increased wheeling and dealing on behalf of favored developers symbolized by the heavy-handed attempt to ram through the Dupont Circle trolley tunnel deal. And the tendency of the city council to overlook what the executive branch does rather than oversee it.

Finally, a feeling that one isn't quite sure whom one can trust at city hall and a suspicion that if far worse things than we know aren't going on there, it's just pure dumb luck.

In the words of Churchy LaFemme, I'm decked in despair, fraught with frenzy and replete with rue, not to mention angry, frustrated, fed up and apologetic about some of our endorsements last fall. It's looking more and more as if the final returns are in from the election of 1982 and the results are: we was had.

In "Camino Real," Tennessee Williams has one of the characters say, "Turn back stranger, for the well of humanity has gone dry in this place." He might have been standing on the steps of the District Building.

I wouldn't be writing this if it were just me who felt like this. But I hear it more and more, most poignantly from people who helped to get some of the politicians into office who now seem to have already forgotten why they were elected.



SAM SMITH

To put it bluntly, it looks as if the home rule movement is over. Oh yes, there will still be efforts to gain representation in Congress and statehood, but the home rule movement was more than a single cause. It was a community of values and principles guiding those in it. It made the participants bigger than they were because they were only part of it.

Without even a real two-party system to give the illusion of competing principles, the politics of DC has atomized into intense personal hustling with the only unity being the superficial one you notice when you first step into a crowded bar. The people only seem to be together in the same room.

The media struggles bravely to find some points of cohesion but the best it can come up with is Marion Barry's claque or Dave Clarke's claque — based on a couple of votes.

Faced with someone like Hilda Mason, a curiosity now because of her philosophical consistency, the Post reacts by running a piece suggesting she has lost credibility with her colleagues for, of all things, sticking to her beliefs. The story never explains why one would want such credibility.

I'm not suggesting we should expect all our politicians to be philosophers. But good politics does require some blending of pragmatism and belief. Absent the ideas and beliefs against which to test reality, pragmatism becomes a loose cannon on the deck of government.

At city hall today, pragmatism does not modify or rationalize ideology; it is an end in itself and is defined in highly personal terms.

What is pragmatic for one councilmember may not be pragmatic for another and in aggregate, very little is pragmatic for any of the rest of us.

Given the absence of any guiding principles or ideas, and given the excessive ease with which incumbents can maintain their power despite any case against them, ordinary citizens are at a terrible disadvantage against the random activities of their elected leaders.

Worse, with the exception of a few groups, there are hardly any effective citizen lobbying organizations and no sizable pool of non-governmental leaders saying to those in power, shape up or we'll ship you out. The neighborhood commissions, potentially the base of a powerful grassroots movement political system, remain either unwilling or unable to exercise substantial political clout.

The politicians simply follow the real power. C&P is organized. Oliver Carr is organized, the Board of Trade is or-

ganized, the apartment owners are organized, the trial lawyers are organized the restaurateurs and liquor dealers are organized. The citizens have barely called a meeting.

Until there are a sufficient number of individuals and organizations demanding something from the city hall other than the current stew of self-interest, expediency and ad hoc opportunism, there is no way the politicians will, or have to, listen.

Years ago, Adam Clayton Powell said, "Keep the faith, baby." Today there is no faith to keep at city hall. That's why the budget went the way it did. That's why the comprehensive plan may follow suit.

Any faith will have to come from the outside.

In short, we have to forget the past, forget how we were all once on the same side trying in different ways to help the city towards freedom, justice and self-sufficiency. It's a different time. Time to register our leaders — not our voters.

Sure, the upper levels of the District Building is riddled with ex-SNCC people. Forget it.

The mayor and the city council used to be in the forefront of the fight for equity and decency. Forget it.

It's what they do now that counts. And what we do now. It's time to take it from the top again.

It is true that there are a few city councilmembers upon whom one can generally rely. There are others upon whom one can sometimes rely. But even these may start wondering, absent meaningful organization and pressure from the community, whether it is not easier and more profitable just to fall in step behind the mayor and follow the power.

Troupe trips

The DC auditor's office, which has been of marginal use since the departure of Matt Watson, now has come up with some curious ideas about how the neighborhood commissions might be helped.

Observing that the ANCs did not spend their full budget, the auditor suggested that a new mayor's office on ANCs be created, in part to help them learn how to spend money.

Well, that certainly would be the place to go to learn, but one wonders whether the budgetary conservatism of the ANCs doesn't suggest a more sensible approach: create an ANC office to help the mayor spend money better.

The auditor admits that "ANC activists continued to increase in terms of community involvement and in relation to the District of Columbia government" but the new executive office on ANCs was needed to "provide improved accountability and service to the community."

This strange proposal is not the only one offered by the auditor's office. It also suggests that the number of single member districts in an ANC be standardized. At present, single member districts are uniform in size but they are grouped, in a logic that apparently eludes Otis Troupe, according to neighborhoods, which naturally vary in size. This offends the aesthetic senses of the paper straighteners.

At a time when various politicians are finding it more enjoyable to mess with the ANCs than to tend their own garden,

Troupe's suggestions are not surprising but they are a further indication of the misunderstanding of, and antipathy towards, the neighborhood commissions. Gong! Get that man off the stage.

On H Street

The pitfalls of 'economic development,' discussed in the last issue, were demonstrated recently by accounts of the failure of the H Street development project to get that street moving. H Street was one of the riot strips that has suffered the painful attentions of government planners for over a decade. Although half the stores there were damaged in 1968, all that has been produced since has been some federally subsidized housing. In fact, the biggest thing that has happened in the area is the 30-store Hechinger Mall.

Hechinger Mall is a project of John Hechinger, who, rare among big DC business leaders, manages to think and plan for himself. There should be a clue here for the city government, but it will probably be missed. The Post story on the matter said the Mall "has siphoned off both businesses and customers who might otherwise have gone to H Street." The way city hall thinks, don't be surprised if someone introduces a bill to prevent such an outrage from happening in the future.

Tough story

The Post's recent account of the mayor's late night activities, including a visit to a strip joint allegedly to pick up a campaign contribution and vague and unsubstantiated accusations of cocaine use, offered us at least the first

possible explanation for some of Marion Barry's behavior of late. It also presented the Post with a difficult and deeply debated dilemma. The story grew out of the conflict between police chief Turner and one of his key aides on how to handle the investigation into the cocaine charges. It would have been difficult to write the police-conflict story without bringing Barry into it. The alternative would have been to conceal the identity of the subject of the investigation in some manner such as "a high local official," in which case half the mayor's aides and city council would come under suspicion. I don't think the Post printed the story with glee; some of these decisions are a lot harder to make than media critics admit.

On the other hand, the incident points again to the danger in laws that swim against reality. I think drug use is dumb, dangerous and destructive. On the other hand, I think it has been amply demonstrated that attempting to abolish the practice by criminal sanctions is ineffective and counterproductive since it creates an inflated market for addictive substances. There is also the small matter of whether the state should make self-victimization a crime.

What appears to be happening is that laws that can not be enforced in the aggregate are increasingly being enforced against individuals whose secondary sin appears to be their notoriety or fame. The pathetic stories out of the National Football League are bad enough; but when the cops start going after mayors, congressmen and White House aides on such charges, a far greater danger than drug abuse arises, namely the abuse of police power. The discretionary power of law enforcement officials is enormous, wit-

ness the attorney general's refusal to move against Anne Burford. We have to consider the possibility that some of the recent revelations of drug use by public officials has been motivated by political considerations. If so, we have a problem far more serious than a few public officials snorting after hours.

It would help, of course, if some of our politicians, including the mayor, would conduct themselves with a tad more circumspection. This would not only reduce the temptation for police mischief but relieve us from the necessity of reading the Cotton Mather of the Washington Post, Richard Cohen, railing against them.

While not having a serious quibble with the way the Post handled the Barry story, I do wonder why it is permissible to feature unsubstantiated charges against Washington's black mayor but not substantiated ones against Chicago's would-be black mayor. The downplaying of Harold Washington's criminal and ethical problems involved a journalistic restraint unmatched since the Post chose to keep the lid on Sterling Tucker's tax problems when he ran for mayor. I'm not a puritan about this, in fact think politicians ought to be allowed to run for office from jail if need be, but at the same time it would be nice to allow voters the right to have some reservations about such matters without them being necessarily deemed racist as a result.

Metro's latest drain on the public purse opens this month with a line between National Airport and Gallery Place, a

(Please turn to page 30)

Report Card

- 1. Opposed Metro plan to institute a five-cent bus transfer fee (+)
- 2. Opposed cancelling 1983 elections (+)
- 3. Opposed delay in effective date of no-fault insurance (+)
- 4. Supported increased funding of schools over council budget (+)
- 5. Sponsored bill repealing no-fault insurance (-)
- 6. Supported delay in official submission of comprehensive plan to allow more community lobbying (+)

BARRY	CLARKE	CRAWFORD	JARVIS	KANE	MASON	MOORE	RAY	ROLARK	SHACKLETON	SMITH	SPAULDING	WILSON	WINTER
-					++				+				
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0%	0%	33%	0%	100%	100%	25%	25%	67%	75%	0%	25%	50%	50%

1983 GRADE

This report card is based on our current information as to positions and actions taken by the mayor and city council on various issues. Additions and corrections should be sent or called to the Gazette, 232-5544.

THE GAZETTE BOOKSHELF

Cooking

THE FEINGOLD COOKBOOK FOR HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN: If you have a hyperactive child or are worried about food additives this books is full of simple, healthy, tasty recipes. \$5.95

CRAIG CLAIBORNE'S GOURMET DIET: Including 200 specially created, low-sodium, modified-fat, modified cholesterol recipes. \$2.95

ZUCCHINI COOKBOOK: If you have a garden, one problem is more zucchinis than recipes. A problem no more with this cookbook that offers recipes for appetizers and snacks, casseroles, breads, salads, soups, stews, pickles, relishes and even deserts. End that familiar cry, "Not zucchini again" with this helpful book.\$3.95

FIX IT FAST COOKBOOK: 270 recipes you can bring to the table in minutes. \$4.95

HUGH JOHNSON'S POCKET ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WINE.
This guide, which you can peruse discreetly in the liquor store, list the wines of 18 countries complete with data on taste and vintage plus a rating. Also included is a quick reference chart for wines from France and Germany.
\$5.95

JOY OF COOKING: Revised and enlarged with over 4300 recipes. America's best-loved cookbook for more than a quarter of a century. \$7.95

Reference

WEBSTER HAND COLLEGE DICTIONARY: Many more words than in any other dictionary at this price. More than 115,000 definitions of useful words. \$2.25

THE ELEMENTS OF STYLE: As the Boston Globe put it: "No book in shorter space with fewer words, will help any writer more than this persistent little volume." By William Strunk and E.B. White. \$1.95

ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER: Indispensible to anyone running a meeting. \$3.95

LOVEJOYS COLLEGE GUIDE: A complete reference book covering over 3000 American colleges and universties. \$8.95

THE THIRD OLD HOUSE CATALOGUE: The essential where-to-get-it and how-to-use-it guide to restoring, decorating, and furnishing the period house. Featuring 6000 completely new and useful products, services and suppliers. \$9.95

CARING FOR YOUR UNBORN CHILD: This guide tells you what you need to know about the healthy progress of your baby during pregnancy, provides accurate, detailed information on what harmful substances to avoid and suggests how to make the most of the experience of carrying your child. \$2.95

Progressive politics

ALTERNATIVE PAPERS: Stories, events and issues that the mass media ignored, distorted, buried, or missed altogether, selected from alternative magazines, newspapers, journals and sporadicals. Published by Temple University Press. \$7.95

Science

EINSTEIN FOR BEGINNERS: Just how Einstein should be presented, in cartoon form. The book incidentally tells alot about scientific history along the way. \$3.95

Health

VITAMIN BIBLE: Earl Mindell. Tells all about vitamins and what they can do for you. Gives facts, sources, toxicity levels and how certain vitamins can help in dealing with various problems. It's interesting to read but also valuable as a reference work. **3.95**

CANCER AND VITAMIN C: The remarkable research and theses of Ewan Cameron and Linus Pauling. An alternative look at treatment of the Big C. \$5.95

Gardening

THE ESSENTIAL EARTHMAN: Henry Mitchell on Gardening. This is not just another book on gardening but the thoughts of an enthusiast who comes to the subject with reverence, passion, humor and a sober knowledge of human frailty. The Essential Earthman believes, for example, "a lawn 17 by 20 feet is just fine, if you think a lawnless life is not worth living *** But I suspect many gardeners would do well to think of something besides grass and the little noisy juggernauts you cut with." This is a collection of many of Mitchell's most popular pieces from the Washington Post. \$12.95

THE NEWYORK TIMES BOOK OF HOUSE PLANTS. The classic guide to house plants. \$6.95

How to do it

CALLIGRAPHY MADE EASY: A beginner's workbook. Easy lessons shows you how to create beautiful lettering for unique gifts, stationary and invitations. \$8.95.

THE RIF SURVIVAL HANDBOOK; How to Manage Your Money if You're Unemployed. John May has written a book about the money side of unemployment and the search for a new job. It shows you how to organize yourself to make ends meet, to handle your cash to gain confidence in yourself and to free yourself to concentrate on what's really important: finding a new job. Covers the field from budgeting to borrowing to bankruptcy. John May is president of a financial planning and management consulting firm that advises government and private organizations. He has run RIF seminars at agencies and organizations for workers losing their jobs. \$4.95.

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DC Books

1983 FACTORY OUTLET GUIDE TO DC, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. Over 500 smart ways to save money by Jean Bird. \$3.95

THE FIRST WOMEN WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS. Tells the story of women who early broke the sex barrier to cover the capital city, beginning with Jane Grey Swisshelm who won a seat in the Senate Press Gallery in 1850 despite a warning from Vice President Fillmore that "the place would be very unpleasant for a lady." \$2.00

ANCIENT WASHINGTON: American Indian Cultures of the Potomac Valley. A rare and valuable anthropological look at the beginnings of Washington culture. \$3.00

LAW AND ORDER IN THE CAPITAL CITY: A History of the Washington Police 1800-1886. An interesting perspective on crime and police work of an earlier time. \$3.00

YESTERDAY'S WASHINGTON: A photographic history of our city that all lovers of DC will want to have. 20% off at \$7.95.

THIRTY-TWO PICTURE POST CARDS OF OLD WASHINGTON, DC. Ready to mail. Rare photos reproduced as post cards in sepia. A different way to stay in touch. \$2.75.

CAPTIVE CAPITAL: Sam Smith tells the story of non-federal Washington. "Not only well worth reading, but it is the best book we are likely to read on Washington," Bryce Nelson of the LA Times. "An excellent gift," Bill Raspberry in the Washington Post. "Must Reading," Afro-American. "A joy to read," Robert Cassidy in the Chicago Tribune.

NOW ONLY \$5 A-COPY

BOSS SHEPHERD AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. The fascinating tale of DC's only true political boss and perhaps the most controversial figure in local history. \$3.

FOGGY BOTTOM 1800-1975. A Study in the Uses of an Urban Neighborhood. From the old neighborhood of Hamburg to the struggles over urban renewal and the Kennedy Center. \$4.00

GENTRIFICATION IN ADAMS MORGAN: Political and Commercial Consequences of Neighborhood Change. Going behind the clichés to actually what happens in gentrification, author Jeffrey Henig has presented an important addition to the study of this phenomenon. \$5.00

BOOKSHELF BARGAINS!

ALL SUPPLIES LIMITED!

THE COMPLETE TURKEY: Sandra Boynton's delightful cartoon guide to the variety of turkeys you will meet in your daily life. ~~\$3.95~~ \$2.00

THE GREAT AMERICAN BOOK OF SIDEWALK, STOOP, DIRT, CURB AND ALLEY GAMES: 60 of the best games that all kids should know how to play. A classic collection. Fun for adults too. \$3.95 now only \$2.00

THE SOLAR HOME BOOK; A guide to solar energy uses in housing. Was \$7.50 now ~~\$3.00~~ \$2.00

THE OFFICIAL I HATE CATS BOOK: Ex-cat lover Skip Morrow has concocted, with acid pen, a diabolical collection of feline fantasies -- some of which you may recognize as your own. Others will inspire you to new heights -- or depths. Perfect for the cat-hater you love. ~~\$3.95~~ \$2.00

NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS AND THEIR SIDE-EFFECTS: a complete family guide to more than 500 of the most frequently purchased over-the-counter medications -- their positive uses and their potential dangers -- as described by government agencies, pharmaceutical associations and the manufacturers. ~~\$4.95~~ \$2.00

A LEGAL GUIDE FOR LESBIAN AND GAY COUPLES: This practical book covers all the important legal aspects of living and working together as a gay/lesbian couple. Straight-forward information explains the legal options and alternatives of child custody and visitation rights, relating to former spouses, foster children and adoption, buying and selling houses, transferring deeds, moving on, dividing property, living-together agreements and planning for death. ~~\$10.95~~ \$7.00

THE DEATH AND LIFE OF MALCOLM X: By Peter Goldman. For this second edition of a major work on one of the most important black leaders of this century, the author, a senior editor of Newsweek, has added a substantial epilogue which argues convincingly that three of the five accomplices in Malcolm X's assassination in 1965 are still free, while a fourth is serving a short sentence for an unrelated offense. Meanwhile, despite the efforts of William Kunstler and others, two men who are probably innocent remain in prison "wasted like pawns sacrificed in somebody else's wild chess game," as one of them puts it. ~~\$7.95~~ \$2.00

DC MAGAZINES: A LITERARY RETROSPECTIVE. This work contains an anthology of pieces from three of Washington's most important literary magazines: Portfolio, Voyages and Dryad. Editor Richard Peabody has also included a listing of literary magazines published here from the 18th century on and a list of alternative newspapers and arts magazines published since the sixties. Was \$7.95, now only \$6.00.

CHESAPEAKE: James A. Michener. This is, of course, the book that was the first work of fiction in ten years to make it to the number one spot in the New York Times's best seller list. But its subject matter gives it even greater appeal to those in the Washington area. A fine novel and a way to learn more about our bay. ~~\$3.95~~ \$2.00

BEAUTIFUL SWIMMERS: Watermen, Crabs and the Chesapeake Bay. William Warner's 1977 Pulitzer Prize winning study of the Chesapeake Bay and the watermen who work there and the crabs they catch. ~~\$3.50~~ \$2.00

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY FISH AND FOWL COOKBOOK: A treasury of old and new recipes from Maryland's Eastern Shore, home of some of the most robust and distinctive cuisine to be found anywhere in the United States. \$14.95 is the list price but we're selling it for ~~\$12.95~~ \$1.00

CHAMPIONSHIP RACQUETBALL: A complete guide to the sport featuring skills, strategy, conditioning and drills. Part of the West Point Sports/Fitness Series. ~~\$4.95~~ \$3.00

THE I HATE PREPPIES HANDBOOK: A Guide for the Rest of Us. If you're tired of hearing about preppies this is the book for you. ~~\$3.95~~ \$2.00

HOW TO SAVE A LIFE USING CPR: A very important guide that could prove invaluable to you some day. Includes a condensed guide for emergency use and two wallet cards to clip out. ~~\$3.95~~ \$2.00

IDEAS FOR KITCHEN STORAGE: Space saving and problem solving ideas for every party of the kitchen. ~~\$3.95~~ \$2.00

CHUCK STONE

The origins of 'black power'

An air of electric expectancy swept through the crowded United Nations reception room. At any moment the Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, would be arriving.

I spotted an old friend, then-Gov. Hugh Carey of New York.

After we exchanged greetings, he turned to Eunice Kennedy Shriver standing next to him and grinned. "Chuck, tell Eunice who authored 'black power'."

She gaped in astonishment when I pointed to Carey. "You."

A semantic odyssey that ended with a Stokely Carmichael march through Mississippi on June 6, 1966, had begun in March 1965 in Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.'s office.

Discussing the bland Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Carey—who was then a congressman—sardonically quipped to Powell, "The trouble with Wagner is that he never understood the use of audacious power."

Adam quickly turned to me. "Marvelous phrase. Write that down," he commanded. "I intend to use it."

For weeks, he had been mulling over a new course for the black community by jotting down propositions. (I still have his four pages of handwritten notes.)

The opportunity for advocacy came in an invitation to speak in Chicago at Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church's annual dinner in the cavernous McCormick Place.

"I want to update my book, 'Marching Blacks,'" said Adam, "within the framework of audacious power."

The May 28, 1965, Chicago speech was titled "Marching Blacks: A Black Position Paper for America's 20 Million Negroes."

As it ended, the audience of over 1,000 thundered a standing ovation.

The next day, the New York Times reported the speech on *Page One*.

"Powell Demands Power for Negroes" headlined the story.

"Calls for a 'Black Revolution'—Says Race Must Lead Rights Organizations," said the secondary headline.

Declared Adam: "As the Negro revolt was our Sunday of protests, so the black revolution must be our week of production."

"This can only be done by black people seeking power—audacious power."

After denouncing "ceremonial Negro leaders," Powell outlined 15 specific steps for blacks to achieve power. Step No. 3 enunciated for the first time the acquisition of proportionate power or political parity.

It was an exciting week. A young, brash-talking fighter named Cassius Clay exercised a version of pugilistic black power by knocking out Sonny Liston for the heavyweight championship.

The following year, Howard University invited Adam to deliver the baccalaureate address at Howard's commencement.

He excitedly accepted. During his five-year chairmanship of the Education and Labor Committee, conservative black colleges had never awarded the controversial black chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee an honorary degree. It had always hurt him.

For two weeks, we worked on the Howard address. "I want to emphasize the 'audacious power' theme again," he said.

His speech was titled: "Can There Any Good Thing Come Out of Nazareth?" Parallel: Can there any good thing come out of Howard University?"

In that May 27, 1966, baccalaureate address—almost a year after the Chicago speech—Powell used the phrase "black power" three times.

"Instead of telling us to seek audacious power—more *black power* . . ."

"To demand these God-given human rights is to seek *black power*, what I call audacious power. . ."

And finally, "We must sustain the faith which helps us to cast off the leprosy of self-shame in our black skins and lift us up to the glorious healing of *black power*."

As had the Chicago audience, Howard students leapt to their feet and cheered.

Two days later, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNICK) in Atlanta called our office.

Could the committee publish Adam's speech?

Sure, just acknowledge his authorship.

"We dug that 'black power'," enthused the young man.

I shrugged. I didn't remember the phrase. I was still thinking "audacious power."

But that weekend, Stokely Carmichael marched through Greenville, Miss., chanting, "Black power, black power."

It scared the hell out of white America, shook up black America, and sent black leaders tumbling over themselves with denunciations.

That fall, at Carmichael's request, Adam sponsored the first National Conference on Black Power.

Congressional colleagues were enraged. Florida's Sam Gibbons, who led the fight to exclude Powell, talked openly of black power's danger and Adam's leadership of the movement as "bad for the country."

His racism, the phrase, the movement and national mood formed a public juggernaut of hysteria.

On March 1, 1967, the 90th Congress excluded Adam Clayton Powell Jr. from the House of Representatives.

Philadelphia Daily News

AMERICAN JOURNAL

DAVID ARMSTRONG

On March 4, 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered his first inaugural address in what a historian describes as "a raw mist beneath dark March skies." The mood of the nation was equally dark, but curious, too, about what the new president would do to lift the country out of the deepest economic depression in its history.

Eight miles north of Washington, D.C., in a small industrial city, a family sat by the radio, listening to Roosevelt's words. The man was out of work, having lost his job as a laborer with the Pennsylvania Railroad. With his wife and young son and daughter, he waited for the words from the radio, wondering how they would shape his family's future.

The man was my grandfather. He died two years ago, but his son remembers that day 50 years ago when hope and catastrophe seemed to balance perfectly on a razor's edge. "Particularly everyone we knew was unemployed, and Mom and Dad were Republicans. They were scared to death of Roosevelt. No one knew what was going to happen."

A child at the time, my father doesn't remember hearing FDR's famous "we have nothing to fear but fear itself" line. But he well remembers his parents fearing that one of FDR's first acts as president—closing the nation's banks, to prevent more failures—would wipe out what little they had left. "People wondered whether the banks would ever reopen. Some had their life savings in there. Also business practically came to a standstill during the bank holiday, and people who did have jobs worried about keeping them. The speech was all anyone talked about the next day."

"So great was the fear and confusion," writes historian John A. Garrity, "that the New York Stock Exchange was closed on March 4." Nevertheless, Roosevelt's address inspired confidence in most of his listeners; half a million letters of con-

gratulation flooded the White House. On March 9, 1933, Roosevelt called a special session of Congress, and the legislature rushed to create his alphabet soup of agencies and laws; the NRA, the AAA, the CCC and others. The banks reopened shortly, stronger than before. And my grandfather got his old job back. There was food on the table again.

Things also picked up across the river, where my mother, then a girl of 12, lived with her mother and brothers and sisters. Unlike my father's family which couldn't qualify for relief because they owned their home, my mother's folks got by on relief checks and by selling home-grown vegetables from their garden. Roosevelt and the New Deal gave them hope that a better day was dawning. "Mother thought the sun rose and set on Roosevelt," my mother recalls. "He could do no wrong by her."

The dramatic changes of the New Deal seemed radical at the time. Measured against the conservative Republicanism of Herbert Hoover, they were. Central planning of the economy hadn't been tried before on a large scale in this country. To businessmen it smacked of Bolshevism. In actuality, the reforms of the New Deal helped to undercut the more fundamental changes advocated by the left. My father remembers that, "Roosevelt's policies didn't actually work that well, economically speaking, but they did soak up some of the public's discontent. There could have been a revolution at that time, but it didn't materialize." As it was, "it took World War II to get us out of the Depression."

It is as a wartime president that members of my family who lived through the Roosevelt years best remember him. Their memories aren't all positive. One uncle recalls feeling betrayed when FDR announced, in his patrician tones, that "I hate war," just before dispatching millions of ordinary

Flotsam & Jetsam

A BOOK LENGTH collection of essays by Gazette editor Sam Smith culled from 15 years of this journal and a few other places. Topics cover a wide field including trains, England, music, home computers, football, the humanities, pumping iron, Benjamin Franklin, corruption, ghostwriters, becoming forty, Martin Luther King and words and meaning. If you have enjoyed the Gazette, we believe you will find this collection appealing.

For a copy send \$2.00 to the DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009.

Americans overseas. But most forged an almost mystical identification with Roosevelt, achieved through his masterful use of radio, our most intimate communications medium.

When Franklin Roosevelt died in April 1945, the radio played hour upon hour of solemn music. Far from the Warm Springs, Georgia resort where he expired, my maternal grandmother—herself weakened by a stroke—was not told of his death. Her children believed the news would kill her. Thirty years after that, FDR's photograph still occupied a place of honor in the home of another of my uncles. It stayed there until he died.

Such was the depth of feeling that the reforms that Roosevelt personified inspired in Americans. Like Gandhi, Kennedy and King, Roosevelt stirred deep emotions by holding out hope of a better world. He fell well short of transforming the world, but it is for the self-worth he instilled in millions of hearts that he is remembered, 50 years after speaking his first words as president, on another raw and dark March day.

ARTHUR HOPPE

Several people have asked me why our president chose this particular time to revive the tired old crisis in El Salvador.

First of all, it's an All-New Salvadoran Crisis. The president cleverly hinted he plans on sending more U.S. troops down there—thus reviving apocalyptic visions of half a million of our boys being licked by a handful of guerrillas in white pajamas, a humiliating defeat that would create a generation gap, national malaise and a lot of depressing movies.

So you have to admit that's a fairly exciting crisis, as crises go.

But the major reason, of course, was the utter failure of The Phynkian Crisis, which had been next up on the old crisis schedule.

I was privileged to tour the National Crisis Center and have a chat with its director, Commodore Homer T. Pettibone, F.O.B., D.O.A., who was looking a bit harried.

"Personally," he said, "I was for bringing back the Libyan Hit Squad instead. I'm sure you recall them, skulking about the country, armed to the teeth, fanatically determined to go to their deaths if only they could take any public official from the president to the mayor of Perth Amboy with them."

"Of course," I said, repressing a shudder. "Whatever happened to them?"

"We think they joined that 3000-man Russian combat brigade in Cuba."

"Good heavens!" I cried. "I had completely forgotten those Soviet kamikaze troops who planned to swim ashore on Miami Beach in the dark of night and spread throughout our republic, looting, raping and pillaging. I must rush home to double-lock the door."

But Pettibone raised his hand. "Fear not," he said. "We have wiped them out of the papers to the last man."

"Good show!" I said. "How did you manage it?"

"With the Russian pipeline, which would bring all Western Europe to its knees by making it dependent on Soviet natural gas. But, in the nick of time, the president imposed sanctions on firms helping to build that Communist tentacle."

"In order to stop the pipeline?"

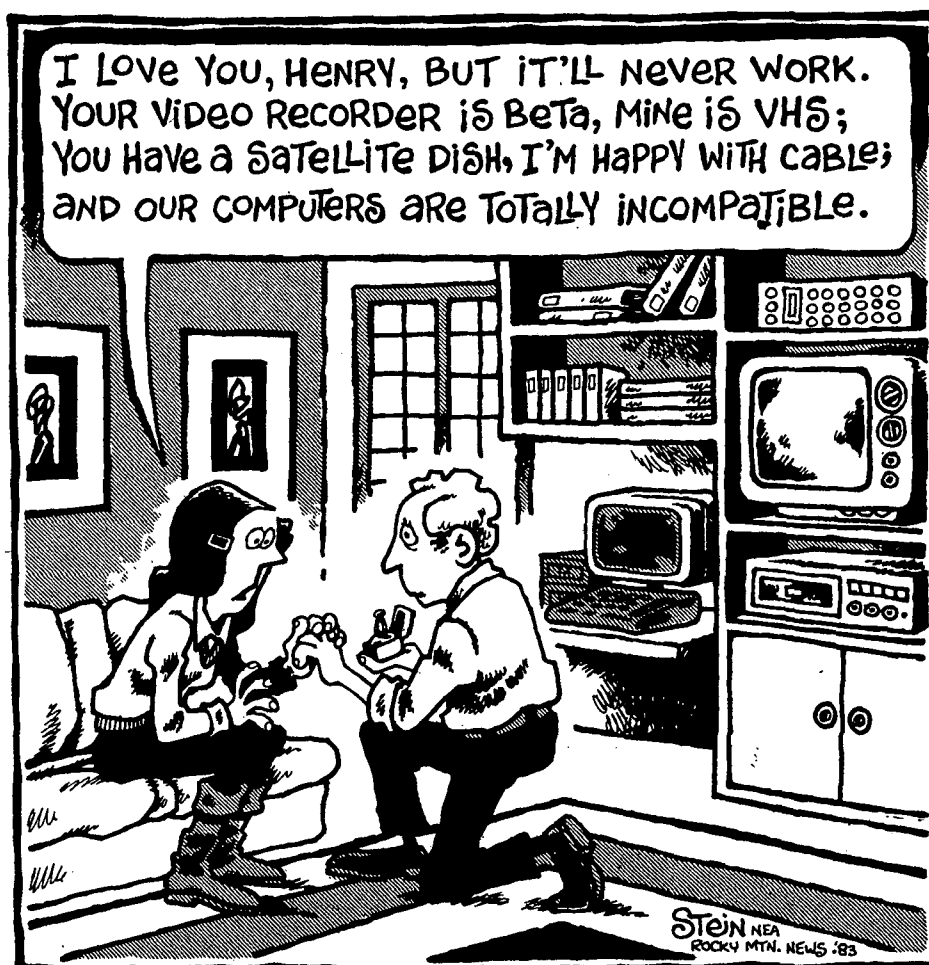
"No, in order to force the Russians to make the Polish leaders recognize the Solidarity union and thereby avert The Polish Crisis, which could lead to World War III."

"And it worked?"

"Thoroughly. No one's mentioned the Russian pipeline in months."

"Yes, but what about Solidarity?"

"Those Polish names were murder. So we replaced it with a heated-up Middle East Crisis. But



it's begun to drag lately. That's why we had The Phynkia Crisis all ready to go."

"What went wrong?"

"It looked perfect. Phynkia, of course, is a bastion of democracy and the key to the Central Antilles Desert. Its benevolent ruler, the Ratt, is a certified member of the free world as he uses only approved authoritarian, rather than totalitarian, torture methods. And this loyal ally was about to be overrun by fiendish Communist aggressors. In fact, he even sent us long-distance photographs of them."

"What a marvelous crisis! How could anything go wrong?"

Pettibone sighed. "They were *Chinese* Communists. And, as everyone knows, they're on our side."

I offered my sympathy. But I couldn't help saying I didn't think The All-New Salvadoran Crisis would fly. "Congress will never approve sending more troops down there," I said.

Pettibone nodded. "That's what I figured, too." He turned to an aide. "Get Colonel Khadafy on the phone. Ask him if he can spare another hit squad."

I frowned. "Do you really have to have a new crisis every week?" I asked.

Pettibone looked surprised. "What do you want people talking about," he said, "the economy?"

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BLACK LAND LOSS

Leo McGee

Blacks have been closely attached to the land since their arrival in America as indentured servants in 1619. Throughout history they have engaged in field production and domestic service on farms and plantations. The economic status of this nation has greatly depended upon efficient use of farm land. Blacks have provided more than their fair share of farm labor in this country.

Following emancipation, blacks became more aware of the value of land ownership. For most, land was a means of survival. For others it was an avenue to independence and the "good life." Many agreed to some type of tenancy of sharecropping arrangement with white land owners. Many others were able to acquire the "40 acres and a mule."

It is estimated that blacks owned 15 million acres of land in 1910. That represented the peak year of black land ownership in the United States. Since 1910, black land ownership has steadily been on the decline. In 1969, blacks owned less than 6 million acres and the decline has been continuous.

The economic impact of the 9 million black owned rural acres lost since 1910 is almost incomprehensible. In the south, land constitutes perhaps the largest equity base under black control. In 1974, Lester Salamon of Duke University estimated that southern blacks owned a total of 5.7 million acres. He further suggests that if a conservative estimate of \$150,000 per acre is made, then blacks would have an equity base of at least \$750,000,000 in accumulative savings.

The impact of rural land ownership by blacks transcends the actual monetary value of land itself. Ownership of land affects one's psychological state. Salomon pointed out in one of his studies that land-owning blacks are more likely to vote, participate in civil rights actions, and run for office than non-land owners. These factors are particularly important to blacks in their quest for security and independence and in determining their destiny.

Some of the general reasons cited for the precipitous decline in land ownership include: (1) black migration from the South to Northern and Western cities, (2) widespread illiteracy among rural blacks, (3) chicanery perpetrated by unscrupulous lawyers, land speculators and county officials. It depends on who one talks to as to which is the most significant contributor to black land loss. It is a widely accepted fact that the millions of blacks who migrated from the South contributed to the decline of black-owned rural land. Moreover, illiteracy has been a major catalytic agent in this regard as well. Further still, the less than altruistic behavior of officials with respect to real estate transactions involving blacks has also been a culprit.

A vast majority of blacks left the south to escape conditions of poverty. The fascination of big city life seduced many others. For whatever reasons, it is a widely accepted fact that the millions of blacks who migrated from the south contributed significantly to the decline of black-owned rural land. The massive trek of millions of blacks from their southern, rural homeland had its beginning after the Civil War. The depression

years represented the only brief period of abatement of black migration from the south. World War II put the movement in motion again with the demand for industrial labor and the expansion of farm mechanization. Over three million blacks migrated to the north and west between 1940 and 1960. During the decade of 1960 to 1970, 1.4 million blacks left the south.

During the 1970's a new phenomenon manifested itself. A trend of "reverse migration" took place. Thousands of blacks moved south from the north and west. Between 1971 and 1973, 247,000 blacks moved to the south while only 166,000 moved out. Many, seduced by the lure of land, bought plots in rural areas. Others have made efforts to reclaim acreage that they, their parents, grandparents or relatives once cultivated.

Nearly two decades ago the "decline of black-owned rural land in the south" surfaced as a major issue, particularly with the black community. It is disheartening to many to witness the erosion of their most valuable equity base. Others fear that there will come a time when there will be no rural land owning blacks in the south. Developing strategies to arrest this rapid decline of real estate has been a high priority on their agenda of concerns. For the land base of all ethnic groups in America is closely tied to their potential for social, political, and economic progress.

Leo McGree teaches at Tennessee Tech University. He prepared this article for the Fisk University Black Economic Roundtable.

TENURE IN TROUBLE

David Gaede

After becoming a tenured professor three years ago, University of Northern Colorado anthropology professor Kenneth Ayer felt he'd finally made it.

"I never went so far as to think tenure was an absolute guarantee of lifetime employment," Ayer recalls. "But I always thought it meant that as long as you played by the rules, acted responsibly, and were good at what you do, you wouldn't be fired out of the blue."

He was wrong, but he wasn't the only one.

Ayer is just one of 47 UNC faculty members—38 of them tenured—whose jobs will end with the current semester.

The once-unthinkable is happening to hundreds and perhaps thousands of tenured instructors at colleges and universities across the country:

At Temple University, 50 tenured professors won't have jobs come fall semester.

Nineteen tenured and tenure-track instructors at Northern Michigan have been given their walking papers.

Thirty-seven tenured profs will clean out their desks this June at the State University of New York-Brockport, joined by 11 others at SUNY-Buffalo in September.

The University of Washington plans to cut 30 tenured faculty positions over the next two years. Central Methodist and Louisville are each cutting 10 tenured positions.

And after firing 14 tenured instructors just last spring, Sonoma State has served notice that 24 more tenured heads may roll this August.

Those and planned cuts at many other schools amount to nothing less than a fundamental shift in the college teaching profession and the way colleges are run. Some see it as a regrettable but long-overdue cleaning out of deadwood. Others call it an effective assault on faculty members that will leave America with little more than "shopping-center universities" staffed by "clerks."

Echoes from the censors

"[The poets and story tellers] are guilty of the most serious misstatements about human life, making out that wrongdoers are often happy and the good miserable;... and that being just is one's own loss though to the advantage of others. We shall have to prohibit such poems and tales and command them to sing and say the opposite."
--Plato in *The Republic*

"Any musical innovation is full of danger for the whole society and ought to be prohibited."
--Plato in *The Republic*

"As long as the schools continue to teach ABNORMAL ATTITUDES and ALIEN THOUGHTS, we caution parents NOT to urge their children to pursue high grades and class discussion, because the harder students work, the greater their chance of brainwashing."

--Mel and Norma Gabler,
Educational Research Analysts, Texas

"...[A]lert the parents of America to the insidious efforts of secular humanists to destroy the moral convictions of our boys and girls in some public schools."

Moral Majority is trying to learn where offensive sex education books like *Our Bodies, Ourselves* and *Life and Health* are being used. Will you help us obtain that information?"

--Moral Majority fundraising letter from
Jerry Falwell, January 1981

"Censorship has become a necessity because perverted educators have felt that presenting life in the raw produced a better product than the tried and proven methods of a few generations ago."

--Robert Billings, U.S. Dept. of Education,
former executive director, Moral Majority

"In the last five years, the women's liberationists have almost completely taken over the book publishing industry...."

--Phyllis Schlafly Report, November 1981

"For our nation this is a life and death struggle and the battleline for this struggle is in the textbooks."

--Jerry Falwell (*Journal Champion* 4 May 1979)
in "Textbooks in Public Schools: A Disgrace and Concern to America"

Eleven textbooks on the list of books approved for use in Alabama schools were attacked by the far right in 1981. All were removed. Here are examples of objections to one, *Unfinished Journey: A World History*, published by Houghton Mifflin.

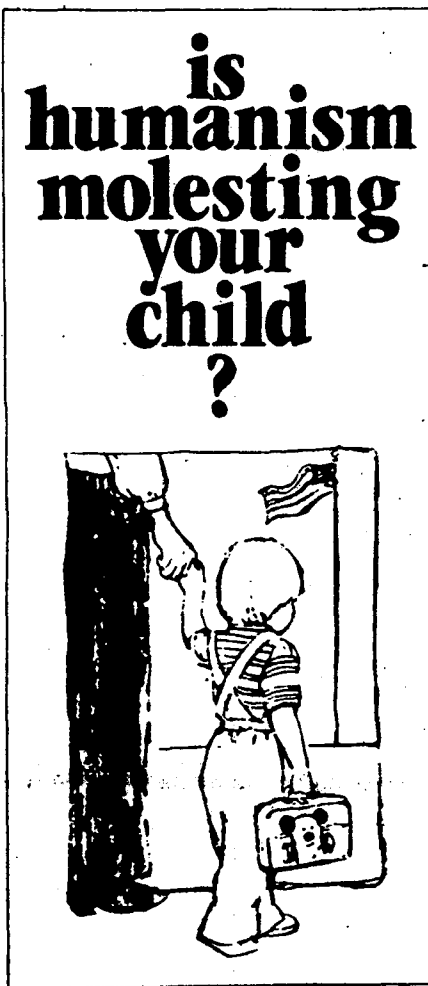
TEXT: "During the long centuries of the Old Stone Age...humans developed spoken language and learned how to make and use tools."

OBJECTION: "How does he know that there was no language in the beginning...? That is a very subtle way of telling us that we evolved through evolution."

TEXT: "Western civilization has passed through three stages--ancient, medieval, and modern. In ancient times it was dominated by the ideal of classical humanism, which valued reason, the full development of one's abilities, and participation in worldly affairs."

OBJECTION: "The text never does tell that humanism is an ungodly religion.... They do not say that humanists do not believe in God."

--Come Unity



--Cover of a pamphlet of the Pro-Family Forum. The message is a warning against "change agents" (teachers) who can "gradually change your child's conscience, personality, values, and behavior."

Until now, tenure was academia's version of job security.

Especially since the McCarthy era of the early fifties, instructors also viewed tenure as the cornerstone of academic freedom, the bulwark against being fired by administrators or politicians who might disagree with what they were saying or writing.

Yet, at a startlingly fast rate, the whole system has begun to unravel over the last few years as once-secure profs find themselves out on the street.

Administrators say enrollment declines, relentless funding cuts and shifts in student interest from liberal arts to business and high-tech disciplines leave them no choice but to pare down their teaching corps.

"But there are many administrators who are doing nothing more than taking advantage of this situation to abolish tenure," asserts Robert Nielsen of the American Federation of Teachers. "Tenured faculty are being fired under a kind of 'Let's do it now while we have an excuse' attitude."

"While we aren't seeing a direct, frontal attack on the tenure system, we are seeing significant erosion of tenure at many institutions," concurs Matthew Finkin, head of the American Association of

University Professors' Committee on Collective Bargaining and Tenure.

"For the first time we are seeing large-scale termination of tenured faculty not because the institutions are in danger of collapsing, but because of funding problems and short-term fluctuations in enrollment," he explains.

Indeed, UNC fired Ayer and his 46 colleagues because of a school policy "which stipulates how many faculty members we can have based on our enrollment," says Bob Heiny, assistant to the president.

"This is the fourth time in five years we've had to reduce faculty size, and we've had to let some excellent tenured people go. That's what's made it so hard," he laments.

"That's a lie," counters Ayers, who says the administration is letting tenured professors go while keeping non-tenured faculty and even hiring new faculty members.

"And the real threat," he adds, is that (the administration) can now eliminate faculty members for any reason under the guise of funding problems or enrollment declines.

Some administrators are more sensitive to such arguments.

Louisville's President Donald Swain is probably going to rescind his proposal to fire 10 tenured professors because of "concerns over how it might

impair his faculty relations," says Vice President for Academic Affairs MacArthur Darby.

Still, administrators do have problems with the traditional tenure system, particularly when it ties their hands in changing academic emphasis or cutting costs by reducing faculty size.

"The way tenure has come to function is to make the university obligated to keep an instructor for a lifetime," says Boston University President John Silber, one of the most vocal critics of the tenure system.

"Tenure, as it exists now, is corrupting academics," he argues. "It's a temptation to abuse, and by forcing us to keep tenured, older, less-competent instructors, we're driving off younger,

more qualified people who want to enter the profession."

"The fact that a university has deadwood in its faculty isn't a fault of the tenure system," replies the AFT's Nielsen. "That's more a problem of making bad personnel decisions."

Even so, the traditional tenure system may not survive the current assault.

"We're beginning to see a number of modifications to the conventional tenure system," says Richard Chait, Penn State's associate provost and a co-author of "Beyond Traditional Tenure."

"Colleges are placing instructors on more extended probation periods before granting them tenure. Some are requiring more frequent evalua-

tions of tenured professors, and others are bringing in new people outside the tenure-track system and giving them renewable contracts," he notes.

Many universities and colleges can no longer afford to bring instructors on staff for indefinite periods of time, he says, particularly when funding and enrollment levels are so unpredictable.

Still, many observers believe that if conventional tenure falls by the wayside, it will mark the downfall of quality, unmuzzled teaching in the nation's colleges.

"We're already seeing that tenure does not provide the security it once did, and there's a lot of people who think administrators are taking advantage of higher education's problems to weaken the tenure system," says the AAUP's Finkin. —CPS

POINT OF NO RETURN?

John Dinges

Following a month of internal debate over El Salvador, the Reagan administration appears to have paused at the point of no return, then pushed on firmly to escalate U.S. military involvement in the face of an increasingly successful rebel challenge.

The terms of the debate—to fight or to talk—have been the same since the war started. But by again ruling out talks, the administration seems to be repeating, this time from a far weaker position, its failure earlier in the war to seize opportunities for a peaceful settlement.

In recent months, both the army and the rightest civilian coalition running El Salvador have undergone severe internal upheavals, calling into question the stability of the regime set up by elections barely a year ago. The most important new element was the military situation—what U.S. advisors in El Salvador called the "facts on the ground." Since last October, the Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas have turned back a major army offensive and gone on the attack throughout the country with considerable success.

That's when the Reagan administration review began. The current policy mix of U.S. military training and financial aid was clearly inadequate to stop the deterioration. For the first time, the press was told in early February, the administration was considering negotiations—an offer made by the rebel front and promoted by virtually every Western democratic country and the Catholic Church.

It was, on a smaller scale, the same dilemma the Kennedy and Johnson administrations faced in Vietnam in the early 1960s. Then, as now, the alternative to talks was military escalation. And again, as in Vietnam, the U.S. leaders appear to have chosen the military option.

Indeed, Sec. of State George Shultz, who took office sounding conciliatory, showed by late February that he can do his predecessor's strident rhetoric one better. In testimony to Congress, he described the war in El Salvador as a conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. Moreover, on the eve of Pope John Paul's visit to Central America, Shultz denounced "churchmen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved." Negotiations, Shultz said, were tantamount to allowing the guerrillas to "shoot their way into government." He added that newspaper reports of State Department support for negotiations with the guerrillas were completely unfounded.

The fact is, however, that the negotiations proposal had reached the working paper stage in the State Department under the sponsorship of Assistant Sec. of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas Enders. The State Department never denied the existence of the working paper.

The new administration proposal asks for \$60 million in additional military aid. More significantly, the White House has approved a previously rejected Pentagon plan to increase the number of U.S. trainers and to place them at the brigade

level. That means U.S. officials will for the first time be in a position to direct Salvadoran combat operations in the field. U.S. spokesmen hasten to add that for now the number of trainers would be increased only to 55, the previous limit, and that the new latitude still did not constitute a U.S. combat role.

The disturbing implication of the new role is that the United States is stepping in to fill the leadership vacuum that has become increasingly evident in the Salvadoran army. The administration has also called for speeded up elections—sometime next fall—to simultaneously defuse international pressure for a political solution to the conflict, and to attempt to resolve the disarray in the government's feuding civilian coalition:

There is talk among some congressmen of tying the new military aid to a requirement that the United States push its ally toward negotiations, but there is no evidence of serious resistance to Reagan in Congress as a whole. A challenge could be made through the 1973 War Powers Act, on the grounds that the changed role of the advisors will put them into situations where "imminent involvement in hostilities" is likely.

The maneuvering has echoes of the Administration's first months in office, when El Salvador was made a test case of the East-West struggle. The difference is that in early 1981, the guerrillas were suing for negotiations from a position of weakness. They had just been soundly defeated in

the so-called January 1981 "final offensive." Then, too, talks were vetoed, more military aid was sent and elections under government control were portrayed as the only peaceful way out.

In a private conversation in April 1981, El Salvador's Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas told me how close he was then to getting talks started. Before leaving El Salvador on a tour, he said, he obtained the commitment from then President Jose Napoleon Duarte to back Rivera y Damas' effort to mediate the talks. In Panama, Rivera y Damas met rebel leaders and received a similar pledge, he said.

On arrival in Washington, Rivera y Damas needed only the go-ahead from the United States to bring its client, the Salvadoran military, into the talks. In an hour-long meeting with Vice-President George Bush, Rivera y Damas made the case for a peaceful compromise. He was turned down flat. Later that week, Duarte also withdrew his pledge. The public reason given at the time was that negotiations would allow the rebels to win at the bargaining table what they were unable to win on the battlefield.

The differences between then and now are crucial. This time the weakness is on the government side, and the replay of the guns-plus-elections option is likely to lead in only one direction: toward more direct U.S. participation in the Salvadoran civil war.

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CHARLES MCDOWELL

The Senate and TV

The U.S. Senate continues to resist television. It is true. But it is hard to believe if you think of the Senate as the greatest collection of showboats in the Western world.

As a matter of fact, the Senate as a showboat collection is a simplistic notion that considerably overstates the egocentric tendencies of the place. But never mind. Why is the Senate unwilling to submit its proceedings to television as the House of Representatives has been doing for years?

Well, a majority apparently is willing. But the sponsor of the television resolution, Sen. Howard Baker, the Republic leader from Tennessee, does not have the votes to shut off a promised filibuster against his proposal.

The opponents say television would cater too much to showboat senators. They say it would damage the dignity of the Senate. And they don't quite say, but they mean, that the public would be

disillusioned by scenes of a virtually empty Senate chamber during supposedly great debates.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives is generally delighted with television after four years' experience with it. The cameras in the gallery are old hat now and have not changed the nature of the proceedings much. It should be said that the cameras are controlled by House employees and do not concentrate on empty chairs or members of the House sleeping or reading newspapers.

What the House gets is a record of its proceedings, and that is what Baker—and Sen. Barry Goldwater, among others—want for the Senate. There is no true record now, of course. Members often edit their remarks before they are published in the Congressional Record.

The far more important function of television is to carry the proceedings of the House to the nation. More than 1,000 cable systems broadcast the

House signal, many of them providing gavel-to-gavel coverage. The commercial networks and the Public Broadcasting Service use excerpts of the tapes on their news and documentary shows.

Gradually, members of the House are becoming familiar figures on the evening news. That leads to interviews on the morning shows and Sunday talk shows. And all that leads to a dramatic rise of House members in the public consciousness. After seeing the House overshadowed by the Senate for a lifetime, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. says, perhaps slightly prematurely, that television has relegated the Senate to second place in the news.

It is happening, and you can sense it at home. The House is a good show. Beyond that, the issues are more interesting than you might have thought. Most of the members are more articulate and talented in debate than you might have thought. Some are downright engaging, and some are pretty bad. In any case, something significant is happening here, and the impact on American politics can be tremendous.

Just to refresh ourselves on what television can do to political perceptions, consider the vice presidency. What has happened to that office in the television era has been astonishing. A number of factors went into the transformation of the vice presidency, but television was the biggest—or else we are dealing with a coincidence of historic proportion.

For most of our history, the vice presidency was a synonym for obscurity, a trading token in political deals, a joke. Beginning in 1952, television fully covered for a large audience a presidential cycle from convention to campaign to election.

In 1952, Dwight D. Eisenhower chose a rather obscure congressman named Richard Nixon as his running mate. Nixon became a major figure on television, and, after the ticket was re-elected in 1956, came to be taken for granted as a candidate for president.

The next vice president was John F. Kennedy's choice in 1960, Lyndon B. Johnson. He was a large figure already; one reason he decided to take the job was that it was no longer an obscurity joke, thanks to television.

The job was big enough for Hubert Humphrey in 1964. It was too big for the next one, Spiro Agnew, but he was followed by vice presidents of the presidential stature, Gerald Ford and Nelson Rockefeller.

And now the old joke of an office has given us the leading Democratic candidate for president, Walter Mondale, who was Jimmy Carter's vice president, and the leading Republican contender to succeed President Reagan, Vice President George Bush.

Television has become the medium of politics, as Theodore H. White said, and as all the recent vice presidents sensed. Surely the Senate will catch on. Or the House will begin to produce the politicians that people know best on the tube.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

EUGENE MCCARTHY

Judging the Candidates

History books refer to presidential campaigns as taking place in the year of the election, and make reference to the campaign of 1932, or of 1948, or of 1952, etc. But the pattern is changing.

The campaign for the election in November of 1984 has already begun. It must be referred to as the campaign of 1983-84. With more experience with the Federal Election Law and television campaigning, campaigns may be started two years before the election year, or even three years earlier. Eventually a campaign, say for the election in the year 2000, may begin in 1995, a year before the 1996 election, the one preceding the one the candidate is aiming at, somewhat in the manner of a woman described by a Russian poet as having cued up for her number for an abortion even before she was pregnant and a man in line for a number for spare parts although he does not yet have a number for a car.

With a campaign lasting as long as the one which has just begun is certain to be, and with the prospect of a crowded field, four candidates in the Democratic Party have already announced, two have indicated they will enter, and two or three are keeping loose on the sidelines, waiting for others to falter.

In order to keep the campaign in some focus and to evaluate and sort out candidates along the way, I have laid out ten rules of judgment, all separated from the candidates' stand on issues but bearing significantly on his or her capacity to be President of the United States.

Any candidate is likely to fail on one or two of these ten standards, but a candidate who is found wanting on as many as five should be considered as having questionable qualifications for the Presidency.

The ten standards presented as questions are these:

1. Did he announce his candidacy in February?

If he does, he shows serious lack of good judgment. Four candidates have made their announcements in February of this year. February has long been recognized as a month in which no serious decisions or announcements of serious decisions should be made. The early Romans dedicated February to the lower world. In that month they worshipped Pluto and the souls of their dead ancestors. They looked down and back rather than forward. It was a time of no decision. Medieval Christians saw February as the worst of months. Even a "fair February" was frowned upon, as noted in a Welsh proverb that "A welshman would rather see his mother dead, than see a fair February."

The animals shun decision making in February. It is a month of deep hibernation. Only the ground-hog, by reputation, breaks out on one day to make a simple decision and then returns to hibernate again.

2. Does he make his announcement surrounded or backed-up by wife and/or children?

The Presidency, we have long been told, is a lonely office. The announcement should be the same. The four Democrats who have announced have all done so with visible evidence of family support. If any candidate includes the family dog, he or she should be doubly discounted. The American political tradition is not to use one's dog positively, but to bring it in, as witness for the defense, when a politician is in trouble. Of course, if a candidate's dog is attacked, the candidate not only has the right to defend the dog, but a duty.

3. Does the candidate frequently quote, as the sole auditor, politicians who have passed away, or represent himself as continuing the tradition of such politicians in a way, standing in for them?

It is a little early to apply this standard to the candidates who have announced, although all have given some indications that they have special identifications with

politicians-past. The same is true of the other questions which I list here for application to the candidates as they go down the campaign trail and to others who will enter later.

4. Does he frequently quote the Bible, chapter and verse, not casually, or the Constitution, Article and paragraph?

5. Does he claim that he received a sudden inspiration either religious or reasoned, to run for the presidency either as reborn or as having come to know his potential to be president?

6. Does he publish his income tax returns, financial record, or medical report, and challenge others to do the same—a case generally of self-serving, indecent over-exposure?

7. Does he promise that he will pick a blue ribbon cabinet, rather than a, say green ribbon, or a red-ribbon one?

8. Is he a former vice-president, of whom the president said, "he had given the office new meaning," or a former governor, fresh from that office, without having gone through the winnowing experience in the Congress of the United States or a high office in some besieged administration in Washington?

The last two questions are more subtle and subjective, somewhat more difficult to apply, in the same way as the last two commandments, the ninth and tenth of the decalogue brought down unsigned by Moses, are sometimes difficult to apply.

9. Does the candidate reserve the first seats in the second class section of an airplane?

10. Has he engaged in sports, or does he still engage in sports, or other activities that cause his oxygen supply to vary significantly above or below normal, say scuba diving, marathon or long distance running, intense jogging, or in his intellectual exercises, the reading of digests, or speed reading?

THE PRESS

Bob Alperin

During Sec. Shultz's China visit, 188,000 US and South Korean troops held military exercises along the North Korean border (*NY Times*). North Korea complained it was a "provocation" and its envoy to China denounced the exercises at a press conference. Radio Peking gave repeated and major attention to the topic, stressing China's support of North Korea. The Washington Post ignored the affair aside from a puzzling reference to "another area of historic cross-purposes" in which the Chinese press complained.

The US government and media showed remarkable insensitivity about how China might perceive such military exercises at the very time the Shultz visit was supposed to be seeking better relations. Such insensitivity has flared before at the *Post*. A *Post* letter branded racist a Chinese new year's story, and the Dec. '81 *Gazette* noted the *Post*'s use of a Chinese restaurant joke in an account of Chinese ships coming here long before 1492.

Similarly the *Wall St. Journal* hit the *Post* for "sweeping stereotypes" in an article on Japan. The first sentence: "It isn't often that the layer of courtesy... Japanese usually show to Americans is pulled back to reveal the real feelings, the scheming and the flashes of arrogance, that sometimes lurk beneath."

A US federal court ruled that China must pay \$41.3 million to holders of railway bonds issued in 1911 by the Manchu dynasty. Shortly after Shultz left, China released the note it gave him rejecting the "practice of imposing U.S. domestic law on China to the detriment of China's sovereignty and dignity." (*Miami Herald*, *Boston Globe* from *Los Angeles Times*). While bondholders will seek seizure of Chinese property in the US to satisfy the claim, the LA story said seizures are rare and must involve assets related to the original case. There was no *Post* story.

The *Post* gave fine previews and coverage of Japanese Prime Minister Nakosone's US visit, yet ignored the immediately prior visit to Japan of Canadian PM Trudeau. He feared Canada would lose trade from a possible US-Japan deal. Australia feared the same (CBC Radio-Canada). The effects of US policies on allies seem newsworthy even before a crisis arises.

A skillful *Post* analysis of Nakosone's loss of popularity as he embraced military cooperation with the US ignored Japan's announcement a month earlier that US nuclear-powered aircraft carriers could again visit her ports. In 1968 widespread riots marked the last visit (*NY Times*).

The *Post* noted that the Japanese public opposed the policy of exporting military technology to the US by 69% to 15%. The day the *Post* story appeared, USA Today reported that Japan's Minister of Trade and Industry had rejected the sharing policy. A government spokesman refused to say if the minister reflected government policy.

Two informative articles on senatorial honoraria for speeches and articles differed in their lists of top recipients. Sen. Jackson, fourth in the *Globe*, didn't make the *Herald's* top 17. The *Globe* listed members by gross earnings, but also noted charitable contributions. The *Herald* deducted charity given without telling the reader. (Jackson gave all \$46,250 to charity.)

Of the 54 votes against limiting honoraria, 40 were cast by senators netting more than the proposed \$9,100 ceiling. The two netting the most (Baker, R-Tenn., and Garn, R-Utah) did most of the talking against it. Three of the top 25 voted to limit: Pressler (R,SD), Kasten (R,Wis) and Boren (D, Okla).

The *Globe's* lengthy article focused on specific senators, relating their committee positions and interests to the concerns of those offering the honoraria. The engagements gave senators a chance to widen their acquaintances and their pool

of potential campaign donors. One lobbyist pointed out giving a speech forced a group's concerns to the senator's attention. Question-and-answer periods further educated senators about group concerns.

The *Globe* reported that CIA analysts now believe Soviet military spending grew far more slowly than the previously projected 5%. Some calculated there was no growth. Many traced the drop to 1979, the starting date of the current 5-year plan, thus reflecting a shift to non-military spending. The Defense Intelligence Agency disagreed with the new estimates.

Two weeks later, the *NY Times* reported the CIA thought we'd overstated Soviet military spending for the last six years. The State Dept. and CIA now accepted a 2% estimate while DIA argued they weren't spending less but obtaining less because of higher costs for advanced arms and inefficiency. Estimates are based on counts of Soviet military material. DIA wanted a recount.

The next day the *Post* had its estimates story. Strangely it wasn't credited to anyone. Neither a *Post* writer nor a wire service was by-lined. Pentagon "senior Soviet specialists" who could not be named said the 3% annual growth predicted for 1975-81 had not prevailed. DIA and CIA agreed it was 2%, thus denying "press reports" of inter-agency disagreement. They cautioned the USSR may be gearing up for new models that would thrust the growth rate back up.

The *Post* neither reminded its readers that Sec. Weinberger had testified to Congress about a 5% Soviet growth rate nor told them anything about those "press reports."

Four days later it did a fine story on administrative efforts to win support for arms spending and counter the freeze folks by releasing secret intelligence data. In it, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Burt told of an "analytical debate... in the intelligence community" on Soviet military spending.

The annual report of the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering said the US has a 15-1 lead over the USSR in a basic technologies that "have the potential for significantly changing the military balance in the next 10 to 20 years." The Soviets were closing the gap in six areas (AP: Atlantic City Press). At least initially this report was ignored by the *Post* and the *NY Times* and the political community generally. Media disinterest in this public report contrasted sharply with their pursuit of leaked information. I. F. Stone's lesson that much may be learned from the public record seems forgotten.

- The headlines said the Lebanese army took control of Christian East Beirut from the militias. The latter could no longer wear uniforms, carry weapons or use military vehicles in East Beirut. But weapons were not confiscated as in Moslem West Beirut. The *NY Times* and *Herald* reported the militiamen moved their heavy weapons—tanks, field artillery, armored personnel carriers—from the city before the army took control.

- When the head of UN relief in Southern Lebanon warned of a Christian massacre of Palestinians if Israel withdrew too quickly (Israel Radio) US media ignored him. At least three angles made this an interesting story: the contrast with Israel's alleged role in the Beirut refugee camp massacre, the history of Israel—UN bad relations, and the apparent overlap of Israeli-Palestinian interests in Southern Lebanon.

- Before Arens became Israeli Defense Minister, US media speculated he wouldn't take the job if Sharon stayed in the cabinet. This continued even after he said he respected Sharon's military knowledge and would seek his advice (Israel Radio).

- Both the *Post* and the *LA Times* interviewed Arens before he left Washington. The *Post's* account made Lebanon its sole topic, while the *Times* ventured more widely. If Syria's new missiles seemed a "mortal danger," Israel would make a preemptive strike. He had not hesitated taking the new post and would listen closely to Sharon's views on military matters.

- A favorite theme in US media is how Israel changed with Begin's election by mostly non-Eur-

opean voters. Backgrounders on Sharon cite (as the *Post* did) the 1953 retaliatory raid (responding to Palestinian raids) into Jordan in which Sharon's unit destroyed 45 homes and killed 69 Palestinians, "half of them women and children." The *Post* says "Sharon dispatched his unit" to avenge the deaths of a woman and two children. The unit was formed to retaliate. The acts of both sides were part of a cycle of warfare. In his Israeli army history, Zev Schiff, *Haaretz* military writer, called the raid a turning point after a series of failed raids.

The raid produced US and UN outrage and Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion said the raiders were bitter relatives of terrorist victims, not the army. It was a Labor government that formed Sharon's unit and gave its orders.

Some news of South Africa not in the *Post*:

- The president of Ciskei, a black homeland recognized only by South Africa, visited Israel. It was denied that an arms deal had been made (Israel radio).

- Ky. Governor Brown cancelled plans to promote business with SA. SA had worked over a year on the project and saw trade ties at the state level as a breakthrough (*Rand Daily Mail*—Johannesburg).

- Bishop Tutu, Gen. Secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said in Louisville that apartheid is worse today than five years ago when Steve Biko died in jail. The outcry then gave hope of real change, but the government resists peaceful change. He cited the deaths in jail of two government foes in 1982, banning orders against black activists, and the exclusion of blacks from the proposed new constitution (Reuter: *The Times* London, *Rand Daily Mail*).

Curiously, when SA withholds Tutu's passport it's news here but when he's here, he's ignored. The *Post* did the same on a previous Tutu visit.

- SA police arrested the head of a right-wing extremist group, eight other members, and seized arms, ammo, and explosives (Reuter: *NY Times*).

In a follow-up, the Secretary of the Afrikaaner Resistance Movement was detained (Reuter: *NY Times*).

- The SA navy entered Angolan waters and sent ashore troops who partially destroyed (Agence France Press: *The Times*) or blew up (SA Press Association: *Rand Daily Mail*) two key bridges. It was the first time Angolan media had reported SA's navy in their waters.

- Since the major Colored party, the Labor party, decided to participate in the new constitutional system, heckling has caused it to cancel all open meetings in the Cape Town area (*NY Times*, *The Observer*-London). The *Times* thought Colored foes of participation had a stronger base in Cape Town than did Labor. *The Observer* spoke of a "groundswell of anger" against Labor.

- The Zulu leader of Inkatha, SA's largest black political organization, criticized the US for praising the new SA system which excludes blacks (*NY Times*). The US said it showed a "process of change is under way" but noted the black majority was excluded.

- The SA Black Alliance, SA's "major nonwhite political grouping," suspended the Labor Party from membership (Reuter: *Globe*).

The March *Gazette* noted previous *Post* neglect of colored foes of being in a parliament which excluded blacks.

- A UN Security Council investigation of last year's mercenary invasion of the Seychelles found that SA intelligence knew about the plan but didn't say SA organized it. (Reuter: *Globe*).

- The *Times* reminds us that some SA troops testified at the trial of Mike Hoare and his men that it was not unusual to be called up as they had been on other foreign missions.

Other stories not in the *Post* included:

- After investigating an oil rig sinking that killed all 84 aboard, the National Transportation Safety Board faulted the operators for inadequately training the crew. "Underlying this whole thing is a management failure" (*States News-Globe*). The rig's former captain, who had been critical of safety training, wasn't asked to testify at either of two US hearings. He made safety training suggestions before a Canadian inquiry (CBC Radio).

• *New Scientist* said the *Sheffield* sank in the war with Argentina because its computer, programmed against Soviet missiles, read the French-made Exocets as friendly. The government said the story was inaccurate (*AP-Philadelphia Inquirer*).

• Confidential reports for the World Bank warned of safety problems in South Korea's nuclear power program. In a few cases safety and quality personnel were pressured not to extend schedules, while in other cases "detailed safety analysis and quality assurance documentation" were seen as needless nuisances (UPI: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*). Nader's Multinational Monitor and *Counterspy*, a CIA critic, leaked the study. They claim the US heavily pressured Korea to buy the US-made plants in the 1970s, and that the US Export-Import Bank largely financed them.

• Two prominent black legislators called on the University of Maryland to fire the former Afro-American Studies head who pleaded guilty in a kickback scheme (*Diamondback*, UM student paper). The *Post* front-paged the indictment and reported his guilty plea.

• A *Diamondback* editorial asking Maryland basketball coach Driesell to resign claiming that the coach, commenting at a news conference on racist signs directed at Georgetown's Ewing, said "he'd hold such a sign if it meant a win." That paper's sports section, like the *Post's* and the *Baltimore Sun's*, didn't include the remarks in covering the press conference. Previously the *Post* had given much attention to the racist sign question.

• South Korea expelled a journalist accredited to ABC (*LA Times: Globe*).

Sudan expelled a BBC reporter (USA TODAY). Do journalists have to be expelled from Poland to interest the *Post*?

• Turkish officials described their foreign minister's Moscow visit as a normalization of relations, noting that both sides spoke of increased political as well as economic cooperation. Facing new restrictions on trade with Western Europe, Turkey looked to the Soviet market (*NY Times*).

• A presidential commission reported that patients signing "informed consent" forms often didn't understand their condition or the recommended treatment. A Harris survey found 84% of the doctors saying they usually discuss pros and cons of proposed treatments, but only 68% of the public said their doctors did so.

• Unicef reported that 20,000 children a day could be saved if four simple, inexpensive health measures, already successful in several developing countries, were implemented. The *NY Times* had this on page one, and the *Sun* did a news story plus a very informative op-ed piece. There are now vaccines not requiring refrigeration. A simple sugar and salt mixture in a foil packet can cure diarrheal infection, the top child killer in the developing world. Present recommended treatment is IV feeding in a probably not-available hospital.

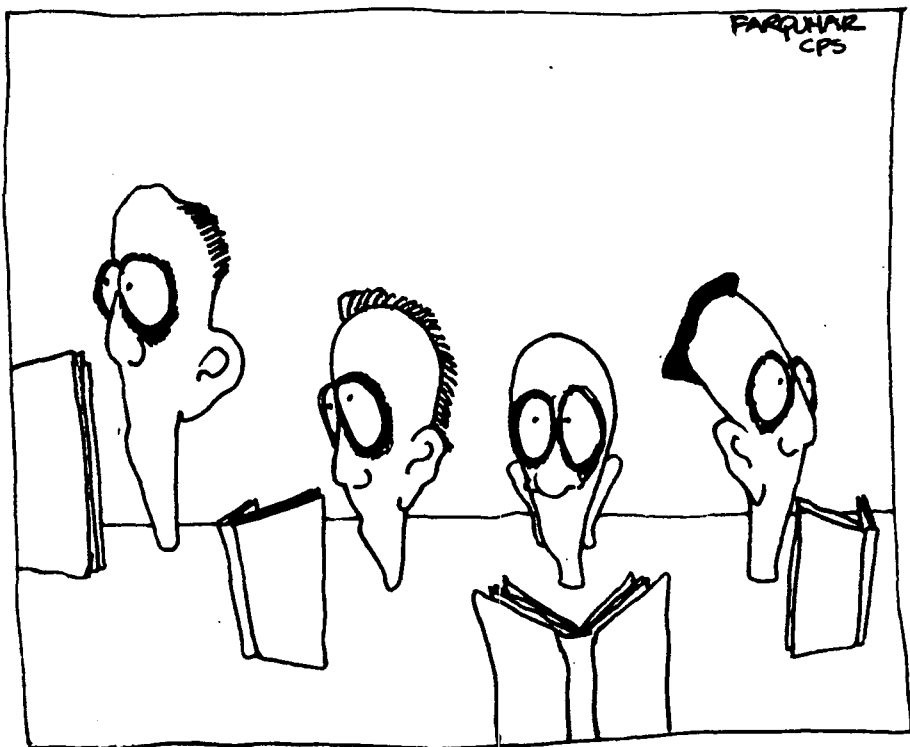
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National Victims of Crime, an organization founded by Rep. Fish (R-N.Y.) is making Massachusetts the first state for its legislative agenda which includes: allowing longer sentences for violent criminals, victim impact statements before sentencing, heavily increased funds for law enforcement, and the seeking of an alternative to the exclusionary rule (*Globe*). The article noted the national growth of victim-oriented organizations. Their goals were often aimed at improved services for victims. The article also discussed the report of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. The *Post* ignored the task force report. See the Feb. *Gazette* on the *Post's* disinterest in crime victims.

* * *

The Army wants to add 1200 Green Berets to the existing 3600. A secret Pentagon guidance paper set an objective for the Special Forces being "able to exploit Soviet and surrogate vulnerability in Europe, northeast Asia, southwest Asia, and Latin America" (*Herald*). This deserved more attention since US leaders often seem rather a-historical in applying their rather elastic, broad label of Soviet "surrogate."

The *Post* passed on this story. It came the day 49.5" of its news section was devoted to footballer Herschel Walker's pro signing. The same day a major article by Soviet leader Andropov received 7" in the *Post*. It was a major story in the *NY Times*. The *Inquirer* gave it over 21". And those papers told about Herschel too.



ATOMIC KIDS

Mary Jo McConahay

Petaluma, Ca.—When Doug Beaman, 17, plays "Spanish Eyes" on the organ, his parents may appear too effusive in their praise. He doesn't hit every note and the organ, after all, is one of those electronic nickelodeon types that plays everything by itself but the one-finger tune.

"I play be ear," Doug explains. He cocks his ear toward the keyboard, and laughs long and hysterically at his own "joke."

Douglas Beaman is physically disabled, looks about age 12 and does excellent schoolwork at the third grade level. He is one of a growing number of children believed by their parents and a very few cautious doctors to be damaged physically or mentally as a result of their fathers' exposure to radiation during U.S. nuclear weapons tests from 1946 to 1962.

"It makes you feel unpatriotic sometimes," says Kay Hinkle of Citrus Heights, California, whose daughter Holly was born without fingers on her left hand. Hinkle also attributes her husband's death last year at age 46 from cancers in the lymph system to his exposure at Operation Red Wing in 1956.

For the first time, atomic kids are beginning to draw attention in medical and legal circles; meanwhile, households like the Beamans' and Kay Hinkle's are giving a new twist to the term "nuclear family."

Doug's father, Dale, 52, for instance, who worked in a ship's boiler room in 1946 desalinating water from the Bikini lagoon for the crew to drink and shower in, attributes his colon cancer and muscle problems to radiation exposure. In the living room of their home here Dale Beaman displays cases full of clippings and letters, the legacy of a time-consuming effort, plied evenings and days off for five years, to get the Veterans Administration to admit that his and Doug's conditions are "service related." Doug's mother, Doris, a nurse, is developing the vocabulary of a lay expert in heart and muscle problems, which also affect her two other children.

A series of orthopedists, geneticists and other specialists have failed to come up with a consistent diagnosis of Doug's conditions and some are downright confounded about the source of his small stature, rubbery legs and over-long, bamboo-like fingers; but none suggested his condition is related to his father's radiation exposure. The Beamans think it is.

It's a dark suspicion apparently shared by many "atomic vets" and their wives. The National Association of Atomic Veterans mailed a survey to 500 members and included questions about

their children. NAAV admits the resulting "study" would not satisfy an epidemiologist: the sample is tiny; there is no control population; there are no dosimetry readings on fathers to verify the extent of their exposure. Nevertheless, NAAV claims the survey indicates that "the incidence of adverse birth outcomes among children born to atomic veterans after radiation exposure is atypically large."

For example, they say, while cleft palate occurs in one birth per 1,000 in the general population, there were six in the sample of 500. Parents also cite concerns about childhood cancers, muscle, skin and eye problems, mental retardation and congenital defects in bones and internal organs, among other common diseases. The children's doctors rarely suggest the defects are due to their fathers' radiation exposure and parents say even the doctors who suggest it privately won't commit their suspicions to paper. Research on radiation health effects is minimal and there are no health studies yet on the children of atomic vets to support them.

Hard data may be forthcoming. Dr. Glyn Caldwell of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta will include questions about children in his upcoming 25-year follow-up of the "Smoky" blast participants in the Nevada desert in 1957. In Texas, Austin geneticist Dr. Gerald Hirsch will soon launch a genetic mutation pilot study using blood samples from 20 atomic veterans and age-matched controls to verify that radiation exposure significantly increases the rate at which genetic mutation may occur in the vets' population.

There are no studies planned on the psychological effects of being an atomic kid, but 25-year old Theda Foster, a fourth grade teacher from Marysville, California, says these occur, too. Atomic kids worry about themselves and future children even when no physical defects are apparent. Theda's dying father told her to "find out what you can about this" before he succumbed to lung cancer—he'd never smoked—because he felt the cancer was "definitely linked" to his radiation exposure as a serviceman. "I'm afraid of what's going to happen to me. . . ." says Foster. "To have something like this out of my control; it's not fair."

In the legal arena, a series of recent court decisions have differed about whether the "Feres" doctrine also applies to cases brought by genetically damaged children of atomic vets. ("Feres" rules out legal action based on the government's negligence during a period in the armed services.) In Rhode Island a judge ruled in favor of the

genetically damaged children of late navy careerman Benedict Seveney, who served at the Bikini tests. The judge upheld "Feres" but said the government was potentially liable for not warning Seveney of radiation dangers it learned about after he left the service. In the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, however, a judge ruled the opposite, saying the daughter of a serviceman who claimed

birth defects were due to her father's exposure had no case because he was in the military.

Dr. George Cunningham, chief of the Genetic Disease Branch of the California Department of Health Services, believes the families of atomic vets might be helped to deal with their anxiety by being advised that the best available studies show that while they may have "an increased risk, it is very small."

Nonetheless, admits Cunningham, "families are not comforted by knowing they got the short end of the very long odds."

At the end of the day, when Doris Beaman settles back with a medical lexicon and newsletters from a radiation survivors' organization, she puts the question of odds and realities another way: "Before I die," she tells a visitor, "I'd like to know what's wrong with my children."

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REAGAN'S MISCALCULATION

Frank Viviano

Recent developments in Washington suggest that the Reagan administration has made a sharp turn to the right, replacing the moderate tone of past months with aggressively conservative position statements that recall the President's first year in office.

A new drive has been launched in Congress for upscaled military assistance to El Salvador. There is a renewed emphasis on the evils of the Soviet Union in speeches by the President and other officials. Debate has resumed over such social issues as abortion and prayer in the schools.

Behind the change, "is the perception that the improvement in the economy will give the administration much more freedom of action," said A. Lawrence Chickering, director of the Institute for Contemporary Studies, a San Francisco-based think tank with close ties to the White House. "Two months ago there was sense of imminent collapse in Washington, primarily due to economic setbacks. Today some economists are forecasting the biggest economic rebound in the postwar period for the next two years, and it is bound to have a political effect."

But political analysts across the country—including the President's own pollster, according to informed sources—argue that a decision to move sharply to the right may be far from politically wise. On several key issues, they maintain, the President may be misjudging the extent of public support for conservative initiatives:

- In 1980, there was a broad voter consensus in favor of increased military spending. But in the past 18 months, "it has become clear that the public has shifted away from this position—and the present state of opinion is likely to hold through 1984 whatever happens with the economy," said Arthur H. Miller, senior study director at the Center for Political Studies of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

"The Republicans would be crazy to go back and pursue the policies of 1981, especially on the matter of El Salvador, as they appear now to be considering," he continued. "It would be a serious misjudgment, in particular if they attempt to increase the number of U.S. advisors there."

- Social issues also pose a problem for conservative strategists, according to California pollster Mervyn Field. "The administration has consistently erred in its belief that the public shares its view on the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion and a whole host of social issues," he said. "(Presidential pollster) Richard Werthlin has been showing the President data all along which proves that these issues are not viable. But the President is not listening, and every time he moves to the right he loses double the weight (in political support) from the middle."

- Most observers feel that the administration's tax and budget cutback policies have reinforced a negative public perception of the GOP "Fairness is one theme that still invokes all of the old partisan feelings—our data indicates that it could well pull many voters back into the Democratic stronghold," explained Miller. "One of the things we look at on a regular basis is how the public views the two parties on certain specific issues. We find that the old images are muddy now in all areas but one: Americans still feel that the Republican Party stands for big business and the

rich, and that the Democrats are for the little guy."

Added pollster Field: "Werthlin's people are getting it all of the time on 'fairness' in their daily polling. There is a growing feeling among Americans that the Reagan economic programs have created an uneven distribution in pain—that the bottom third of the population is suffering disproportionately."

- A Washington Post/ABC poll taken in early March found that Americans believe by a two-to-one margin that President Reagan would rather protect polluters than clean up the environment. That belief, say analysts, is costing him support. "The public continues to shift toward concern over environmental problems," observed ISR's Miller. "Most research findings show that despite tough times, there has been very little give in the public when it comes to relaxing standards for environmental protection," agreed Field.

The administration's willingness to accept the resignation of controversial EPA administrator Anne Gorsuch Burford, a staunch conservative, and to support a jobs bill that echoes liberal social-spending policies, imply that public sentiments on the environment and the fairness issues are having some effect.

TO DIE FOR YOUR FLAG

Athur Hoppe

A sad little story has been kicking around my desk the past few days. It concerns a physician, Dr. Henk Chin A Sen, who told reporters he was ready and willing to "die for my country."

That's all well and good. But Dr. Chin A Sen's country is Surinam (sometimes spelled "Suriname"). I had to look it up. It lies just north of Brazil and sounds like a nice enough country, as countries go. It has a flag with a gold star on it, a national anthem ("Elevating Our Glorious Land"), an army, a local language called "Taki, Taki," and a population smaller than Cincinnati's.

This brings up the question of how large a country should be before its citizens are willing to die for it.

I happen to be somewhat of an expert on this subject because I once did a stint as a foreign correspondent, touring the nations of Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco and Andorra. In each, I asked various and sundry residents whether they were willing to die for their country. I liked best the response of the most important man in Liechtenstein (he owned the souvenir shop): "My goodness," he said with a gasp, "I don't even hunt grouse!"

Dr. Chin A Sen admittedly has more reason than most. He was installed president of Surinam following a military coup in 1980 and kicked out of the country after another military coup last year. Naturally, he wants his job back. But dying for it seems an illogical approach.

What I suppose Dr. Chin A Sen meant was what most people mean when they talk about dying for their country: He was willing to *risk* dying for his country (or his old job or whatever the goal).

While our politicians speak at great length about the honor of dying for one's country—particularly when they are talking about the young men who will do the dying—I know of very few in history who have actually done so.

My war was World War II. The only combatants who willingly died for their country whom I heard of were the Japanese kamikaze pilots. And we thought they were the crazy products of an inscrutable culture—exceedingly un-American.

The rest of us *risked* dying. Some of us were lucky and won. Some of our friends were unlucky and lost. They are all heroes. They are all dead.

Nor was our country necessarily our cause. I, for one, risked dying primarily because I was

bored with high school and war sounded exciting. And when I found that war was a month of boredom for every hour of terror, I went right on risking my life because I was afraid not to. I feared jail and disgrace more than the enemy. And because I was a coward, I could have very well wound up a dead hero.

The dead heroes for whom I feel sorriest are those of Vietnam. When the politicians talk—as Mr. Nixon did the other day—of those who “gave their lives for their country” in Vietnam, I cringe.

They didn't give their lives; their lives were taken from them. Nor did they even risk their lives for their country. The Viet Cong guerrillas posed no direct threat to their country. At best, they were risking their lives for the success of their country's foreign policy in Southeast Asia—a policy tortuously evolved by older men in Washington and one that may or may not be valid.

In any event, it was a lousy cause to risk dying for. But it was either that or jail or exile.

Perhaps there are occasions when intentionally dying for others is admirable—an elderly mother, for example, sacrificing her life for her child. But the opportunities are rare.

And dying for your country is a risky business. Those Japanese kamikaze pilots failed to change the outcome of the war. Even they died in vain.

So I would wish Dr. Chin A Sen the best of luck. May he win the risk he wants to take. But wouldn't it be lovely if no one ever had to take that risk again?

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RECON

RECON NOW QUARTERLY. A 12-page newsletter about the Pentagon, military affairs, draft counselling and more. Send \$10 for four issues to RECON, PO Box 14602, Philadelphia Pa. 19134.

Alexander Cockburn of the Village Voice has uncovered this remarkable confluence of thought:

• Suddenly, the President addressed him: "And you, Mr. Gardiner? What do you think about the bad season on The Street?"

Chance shrank. *** He stared at the carpet. Finally, he spoke, "In a garden," he said, "growth has its seasons. There are spring and summer, but there are also fall and winter. And then spring and summer again. As long as the roots are not severed all is well and all will be well."

I admit, Mr. Gardiner," the President said, "that what you've just said is one of the most refreshing and optimistic statements I've heard in a very, very long time." — Jerzy Kosinski, *Being There*, 1971

• Economic recovery is something like a seedling. For a while it grows underground and you don't see it above ground. And then it shoots up and seeds are sprouting all over the place. And that's what we're starting to see around the nation right now." — Ronald Reagan, January 1983.

A recent nationwide survey revealed that an average of 13.5 pairs of jeans hang in the closets of American families. Levis are the most popular brand, followed by Wrangler, Lee, and Calvin Klein.

The Underground Grammarian brings us word that Daryl McCarty, Associate State Superintendent of Schools for Instruction for Utah, mentioned in the course of an interview with the Salt Lake Tribune that he hadn't read more than two or three books all the way through. The comment provoked a letter from six-year-old Daniel Stephenson who expressed the view that he "thought everybody in the whole universe liked to read." With some editing help from his father, Stephenson offered several tips to McCarty To help make reading more fun:

• "Make a paper chain. Add a new loop for every book you read."

"Since you are older, your mom and dad won't mind. I bet your wife won't mind." If she does, "get a flashlight and read under the covers."

The educator's response in a subsequent interview: "Just because one does not sit down and read *Little Red Riding Hood*, or novel after novel, doesn't mean they aren't educated or can't do their job. Basically, I don't do an awful lot of reading; it's just not my forte. **** I don't like the idea of taking my flashlight to bed and reading under the covers. It might be suspect for an adult to do that."

According to a survey by a New York ad-testing company, the most popular television commercials are, in order, Miller Lite, Coca-Cola, Federal Express, and McDonald's.

LIFE & RELATED SUBJECTS

Dave Barry

TODAY'S SCIENTIFIC TOPIC IS: Sleep.

The medical world does not agree on how to define "sleep." This is no big surprise, since the medical world doesn't agree on anything else, either. Let's say your stomach hurts. Some members of the medical world will claim your pain is caused by anxiety and can be cured only by giving large sums of money to a psychoanalyst; others will want to immediately open up your body and install a mechanical spleen; and others will put a large steel pin in your hip because they were looking at another patient's chart by mistake. So we can't really expect them to get together and agree on what sleep is, can we? For the purposes of this article, we'll define sleep as the state you lapse into right after Johnny Carson finishes his monologue and announces that his guests are Charo, Erik Estrada and a man who has trained pigs to weave.

Whatever it is, sleep is very important, because it gives your brain a chance to rest. Your brain gets terribly tired during the day because it is constantly telling your other bodily parts what to do. To illustrate what a difficult job this is, let's look at all the things your brain must do merely to perform a simple, everyday function, such as fending off an attack by ducks at a company picnic.

As the ducks approach, the first thing your brain does is dispatch a signal to your armpits to tell them to sweat. It then

tells your feet to edge backward in a non-duck-angering manner, and it tells your mouth to yell "Hey! Who is responsible for these ducks?" Meanwhile, your brain is making a series of lightning calculations. It considers telling your feet to run, but knows this would not impress your boss. When he's considering candidates for promotion to a challenging new position, he is unlikely to be favorably disposed toward a person who has a record of fleeing from ducks. Your brain also considers telling your feet to kick the head duck, but then you'd be marked for life. I mean, you could invent a method for turning water into gasoline for five cents a gallon, but everybody in your company would still refer to you as "the guy who kicked the duck." Also, the remaining ducks might find out where you live, using that uncanny sense of direction ducks have that enables them to locate Canada year after year, and they'd come into your bedroom one night and peck you to death. So your brain settles on a course of continued edging and sweating, until the four-year-old daughter of an Accounts Payable clerk wanders up and says "Shoo," and the ducks scuttle back to the pond, at which time your brain orders your mouth to issue what is supposed to be a carefree laugh but what actually sounds more like a goat retching. All this has taken less than six seconds.

(c) Feature Associates

So you can see that after a full day of this kind of frenzied activity, your brain needs to stop working for a while, which means that unless you subscribe to "People" magazine, you have to sleep. How much sleep you need depends on how hard your job is. For example, if you're the pilot of a commercial airliner, you need plenty of sleep so you'll remember to put the landing wheels down, etc. But if you're the co-pilot, you need only about 20 minutes of sleep, because your only real responsibility is to make sure you put on your hat so the little wings are in the front. The vice president of the United States needs no sleep whatsoever, which is why he is always available to attend funerals in obscure foreign countries.

Whatever amount of sleep you need, you should be sure to get it, because otherwise your brain may stop functioning. This is what happened to the recently expired 97th Congress, which stayed up way past its bedtime for about a week and consequently passed a budget with a deficit of truly lunatic proportions, even by congressional standards. So unless you want to wind up behaving like the Congress, be sure to get your sleep. If you have trouble sleeping, try this technique: Close your eyes, relax your muscles, and breathe very deeply. Imagine you're lying in a soft meadow under a sunny sky. See? Don't you feel drowsy? You can almost hear the breeze whispering in the trees, can't you? Or maybe that's the ducks, heading your way.

Introducing Posey Simmonds and...

Mrs Weber's Diary

But, on the Other Hand

Belinda Weber has got a new boyfriend... Jasper...

Those trousers are a bit MUCH, Belinda!

Yeah... nice behind, eh? Like 2 hard boiled eggs in a handkerchief....

That's an extremely CRUDE & SEXIST remark, Jasper.

But, on the other hand, Belinda DOES invite it... dressed up like a fille de joie....

Belinda's not into EQUALITY... she's into PASSION. She's not into COSY companionship between EQUALS... she's into MACHISMO and VIOLENCE.

Really? I wonder what BELINDA thinks... she's got a MIND, you know...

"But on the other hand"! That's a typical remark of you WOOLLY LIBERALS! LOOK AT YOU!

All your soft, frayed, faded, patched, ethnic, woolly, comfortable, old clothes sum up your attitude to LIFE!

But, on the other hand, ...I suppose FASHION is free speech....

Whenever controversy comes your way, you SWADDLE it in WOOLLY deference and SMOTHER it with a cushion of irreproachable tolerance!

Your BILE never bubbles! Your GORGE never rises... your BLOOD never BOILS!.. because you SIT ON THE BLOODY FENCE!

You're... **TERID!**

EXIT JASPER & BELINDA

What an unpleasant person... what are we to assume from that emotional outburst?

That Belinda's metallic pants & DAGGER heels... Jasper's piranha-teethed ZIPS & crushing BOOTS point to a life of un-restrained AGGRESSION?

And what happens to WOOLLY LIBERALS?

Ah, WOOLLY LIBERALS! An agonisingly SLOW death...

We get MOTH EATEN...

People like that meet VIOLENT ENDS!

© Posey Simmonds

FEATURE ASSOCIATES ®

VERY George Weber

With 6 children in the family, George & Wendy Weber do a LOT of washing up:

God, I'm sick of that roller blind!

I'm sick of WASHING UP!

No, it's not the WASHING UP... it's STARING at that BLOODY BLIND!

It's such an INANE pattern! Flowers look like fried eggs! I think I HATE IT!

!(HURT)! I made that blind... out of a kit.

DON'T wash up, then, George! SEE IF I NOTICE! I do most of it anyway... GO & make your OWN BLOODY BLIND!

Perhaps I will!

That afternoon, in BIVOUAC, (fabrics & furnishings), WENDY chooses some fabric to stiffen & turn into a NEW BLIND....

I THINK I'll GIVE George something to look at while he's WASHING UP!

I know what George would CHOOSE himself: natural LINEN... I can just HEAR him CARRYING ON:

"The WARP & the WEFT ... surface-structure & deep structure... the EXOTIC as a... MASKED PROTAGONIST"

But THIS is what he's going to get! A nice bourgeois print!

Toile de Jouy

George can imagine the dissertations going on between those CHINTZY FRENCHMEN... just think! The Age of Enlightenment in one's own HOME! Ha!

The blind is made:

Choosing that PATTERN! What astounding INSIGHT, Wendy! ... We can see it as a TRANSPANAR cultural model... the mediator between NATURE outside & CULTURE inside!

The blind translates the window into a mirror of... attitudes totalisantes, recording our passage from IGNORANCE to ENLIGHTENMENT!

I don't mind ze washing up - eet's listening to Georges Weber I object to

Carrément, Je crois, oui!

Après moi le déluge

© Posey Simmonds

FEATURE ASSOCIATES ®



Roses & Thorns

• ROSES TO THE ART DECO SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, the new preservationists on the block. The society puts out a nifty newsletter, called 'Trans-Lux,' and fights to save buildings that the Victorianistas like Don't Tear It Down tend to overlook or even dislike. What's more, they have fun, such as an Art Deco ball coming up on June 11. To find out more, write the Art Deco Society, PO Box 11090, DC 20008.

• THORNS TO ERIC PIANIN AND TOM SHERWOOD for their attack on Hilda Mason's defense of the school budget quoting unnamed colleagues saying that Mason was too shrill and obstinate in her public defense of the schools, long after the issue was de-

cided. Pianin and Sherwood are both fine reporters but the danger in hanging around a place like the District Building too long is that you absorb unconsciously the dominant values of the joint. The Mason article should be a warning to the pair. The next sign of deterioration is using "impact" as a verb. Keep your guard up, guys.

• THORNS TO ANNETTE SAMUELS, the mayor's press secretary, who apparently also thinks Sherwood, at least, hangs around the District Building too much. In a nice piece on the city hall press gang in the recent *Regardies*, David Field reports that Samuels sent Sherwood a letter complaining about Tom's late hour leg work. The letter

Pets in prisons

Earl Strimple, a local veterinarian, has started a program at Lorton in which prisoners are given pets to care for. Strimple explains this unusual program:

How does a veterinarian get involved in a program at a penal institution? It starts with a new name for an old concept. This concept is called the Human/Animal Bond. It describes that close relationship between all living things in our environment. It is a bond that dates back 30,000 years.

A non-profit group called People-Animals-Love was started to use this special relationship. Its purpose was to improve the quality of life of the elderly, the widowed, and the institutionalized by providing them with an appropriate pet and a trained volunteer.

The use of animals in prison occurred to me early in the spring of 1982, when an article appeared in the *Washington Post* decrying the condition of the older residents (33 years of age and up) at Lorton. At the time I was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association Task Force on the H/AB. We were interested in evaluating all facets of the use of this bond.

The combination of the *Washington Post* article, the membership on the Task Force, and information about a successful animal program at the Lima State Prison for the Criminally Insane, Lima, Ohio, made me decide to contact the Lorton Administrator, Salanda Whitfield. I asked him to see the movie, *Hi Ya Beautiful*, produced by the Latham Foundation, about the story at Lima. I would like to share this story:

David Lee was a social worker at the Lima facility. He was one of the first to use animals in a prison. The program was not a research project, but a way to improve social interaction and the overall behavior of the residents. The program began with an injured sparrow and an aquarium, but soon grew and involved 20 aquaria and over 150 animals including rabbits, gerbils, guinea pigs, parrots and a deer.

Of the approximate 400 residents at Lima, 90 men participated and 15 of the 22 hospital wards were involved. Mr. Lee observed many benefits from the close relationships with animals. Since these animals provided a non-judgemental love, they helped reduce loneliness, hopelessness, and boredom. They also lowered alienation and hostility towards other inmates and improved the morale with the staff.

All programs involving animals have not been successful. In 1976, at the California State Prison at San Quentin, a program involving cats had to be stopped. Initially, a few cats were allowed to be adopted by residents because it was thought they would improve morale. Unfortunately, the number of cats greatly multiplied and many inmates objected. They objected to the disease and lack of food and proper sanitation, especially when the owner was transferred. If there had been careful planning and veterinary care including proper diet and husbandry many of these problems would have been prevented.

After Mr. Whitfield saw the movie, he asked me



CITY TALK

to bring the film to Lorton so that I could show it to his staff and some of the inmates. After a prolonged discussion, the plan was okayed and the program was implemented under the aegis of Melvin Jones. Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Jones picked the residents to participate in the program.

Two members of the P.A.L. board met with me and the residents and both short and long term goals were drawn up for the newly organized P.A.L. Chapter. A constitution and by-laws were written. An organizational structure was described with 6 standing committees so that each man had a vital role to play. In addition, a management committee was formed to insure proper communication among the residents, the P.A.L. Board, and the administration. A contract was drawn up between P.A.L. and the Lorton Facility. The contract describes the responsibilities of P.A.L., the responsibilities of Lorton, and the joint responsibilities, i.e., the evaluation of the residents.

The agreement states that P.A.L. would provide all animals, cages, aquaria, food, and veterinary care. Two volunteers make weekly visits to Lorton to bring supplies and discuss any problems that have developed.

Some medicine is kept by the health monitor to treat the simpler medical problems. If an animal does not respond or is deemed very sick by the health monitor, the animal is brought to me for treatment. I have found that most medical problems, including emergencies, can be treated over the phone.

Veterinary care is necessary to prevent complaints from animal welfare groups who think prisons are overcrowded and animals are being neglected. I have found excellent care provided by the men of the P.A.L. Chapter for all animals at Lorton.

I feel the men are learning what it means to share. Through the sharing of food, cages, supplies, and problems that develop, they are learning to trust one another. Animals bring humanity—they bring out the very best in all of us.

Beating the bar

After campaigning against a liquor license for the Whistle Stop bar Plan Takoma found itself hit with a \$40 million libel suit. The case was thrown out by a local judge. Here, Loretta Neumann, active in Plan Takoma and Neighbors Inc. (from whose newsletter the following was excerpted) explains what she learned for the case:

Plan Takoma's victory in the \$40 million Whistle Stop libel suit was a great lesson for all of us who take an active role in decisions that affect our neighborhoods.

We learned, for example, that there are those who are willing to help us defend our rights. In our case, it was the prominent law firm of Arnold & Porter, which did our legal work on a "pro bono" basis.

Our lawyers (Scott Schreiber, Ira Schreck and Boris Feldman) not only handled our case brilliantly, they treated us with great kindness and sensitivity.

We learned, too, about our constitutional rights of free speech, under the First Amendment.

The lawsuit centered on the word "shady," used to describe the owners of the Whistle Stop bar in a leaflet distributed before an ABC Board hearing on a liquor license application. The leaflet also explained the problems Plan Takoma had faced with the owners, and urged residents to sign a petition and attend the hearing to protest the application.

In his ruling, the judge said, "Expressions of opinion are entitled to constitutional protection unless they imply the existence of undisclosed defamatory facts as the basis of the opinion... There is no suggestion in the leaflet that the authors relied on any privately-held information outside of what was stated in the publication to substantiate the comments made about the (owners)."

The judge added that the court must consider the context in which the leaflet was published. It was not a private statement but one made to influence a public decision-making body, the ABC Board.

"The public undoubtedly has a strong interest in open and vigorous debate over issues such as these," he said, "and a blow that might be considered below the belt if struck solely to damage the reputation or standing of the target for some purely private motive may well be tolerable in the context of legitimate debate between opposing sides over an issue of public importance."

Last, but equally important, the judge put everyone on notice that the court will step in early to protect citizens from harassment by similar lawsuits. He declared that the court "must vigilantly stand guard against even slight encroachments on the fundamental constitutional right of all citizens to speak out on public issues without fear of reprisal."

read in part: "It has been brought to my attention that you were observed walking through the corridor of the Mayor's Office beyond the Press Secretary's Office after 9:00 pm on Thursday, January 27th. *** It is beyond my comprehension why you would be wandering through the corridor of the Mayor's Office at that hour which is far beyond the time when the Mayor's Office has been closed for business." In the immortal words of Everett Dirksen, "Ho, ho, ho, and — may I add, ha, ha, ha."

• ROSES TO WILLIAM F. RYAN for an excellent two-part piece in the Trib on Bill Walker, godfather of the DC Beats.

• THORNS TO THE BARRY ADMINISTRATION for moving to demolish the historic Tivoli Theater on 14th Street.

• ROSES TO JOE GRANO and other

fans of Rhodes Tavern to getting the issue of its preservation on the November ballot — if we are allowed to have one.

• ROSES TO JOHN WILSON for legislation extending the rental housing conversion and sale act another five years. The bill is cosponsored by Dave Clarke, Hilda Mason and Polly Shackleton. Roses to John also for legislation that would make it easier for individuals to go into shared-equity home purchase programs for low-income buyers.

• ROSES TO FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY for raising more than \$60,000 to buy books for the branch libraries. Such purchases used to be a normal public expense but now, like getting bullet-proof vests for cops, they've become a charity gig.

CITY DESK Cont'd

largely duplicative route which adds one new station and a second tunnel under the Potomac. Be sure to ride it; you're going to be paying for it. Drew Lewis, former head of the federal Department of Transportation has joined us nuts in calling for a shortening of the Metro system.

Three trees have been removed from Chevy Chase Circle. They got hit so many times by erratic drivers that they had become dangerously rotted.

At last report, the Ward III Democratic Committee leadership still hadn't gotten around to telling city officials that its membership voted to oppose delaying the 1983 elections. Meanwhile, Polly Shackleton's Ward Three redistricting committee somehow managed to carve up the neighborhood commission districts in such a fashion that one of the few Republican neighborhood commissioners, Gloria Korn, finds herself without a major part of her constituency.

The Citizens for Fair Assessments report that a major portion of DC properties are over or underassessed. Only 30 percent of all single family residences and condos are assess within 5 percent of sales price. One-fourth are overassessed and one-fourth are underassessed by over ten percent. The tendency is to overassess low-price residential property and underassess high-price property. Info: 889-0118.

ARCHIHORSE AWOL

Archihorse escaped from his pasture last month and, with the exception of two sightings in the Richmond area, is nowhere to be found. Skip McCoy, Charles Atherton and Ben Gilbert have all denied any knowledge of his whereabouts. We have repaired the fence and trust Archie will be back in inside by the next deadline.

HOT ISSUES

ELECTION FRAUD

The city council moved closer last month to cancelling ANC elections this year. A combination of incompetence and political manipulation appears to be involved. Because of city hall foot-dragging on redistricting it is getting harder and harder to make the required changes in time for the fall election. This doesn't seem to bother many on the council or in the mayor's office at all, but citizens should be mad as hell. There seems to be the making of a good law suit here and there may still be time to change some councilmembers' minds.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

It looks as if opponents of the comprehensive plan as now drafted may have gained some breathing space what with a majority of the council indicating support for a delay in action on the plan. Ben Gilbert, the grandfather of developer-oriented planning in DC, has been brought in to help make sense out of the current document. Citizen planners think it may help the writing style but little else. The important thing here is that a map be drawn that clearly delineates what the planners intend to do with the city. To find out more about this terribly important issue, call the Citizens Planning Coalition at 363-6666.

PHONE SERVICE

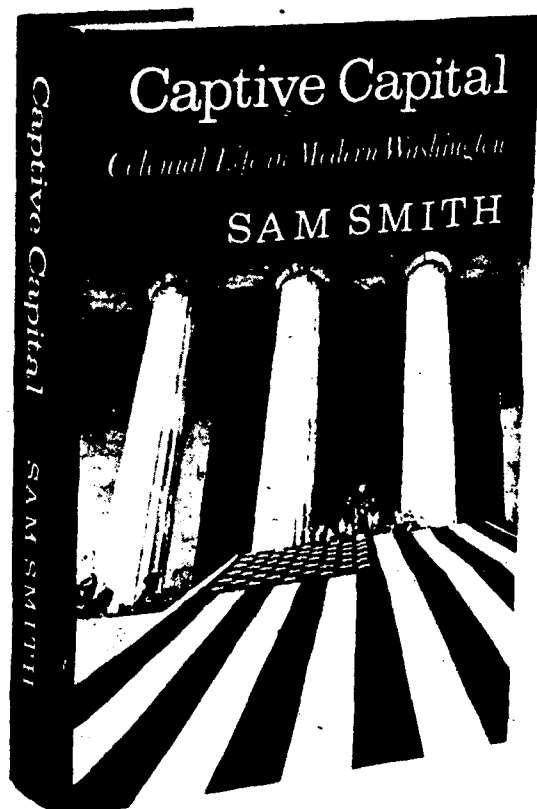
Not only is the C&P telephone company asking for an astounding rate increase of \$83 million, it is seeking to treat (initially on an optional basis) local phone calls as if they were long-distance calls. The economic and social implications of this latter proposal are disturbing and there has been far too little public attention paid to it.

You probably heard about his hizoner scooting off to a prize fight when he should have been at the local Democratic party's big dinner, but what you didn't hear about was his returning so late that he kept citizens and councilmembers waiting a couple of hours for his presence at a ribbon-cutting ceremony. The beat goes on.

A small working group has already met to begin making plans for DC's bicentennial celebration in 1990.

It occurs to me that the city ought to permit standardized small historical markers to be placed at the ends of blocks to provide information on what happened on that block in the past. The signs could be of the sort used by some transit systems (but not our Metro, natch) which allow typed or printed data to be placed behind a transparent cover.

The Fraternal Order of Police, kicked off Pennsylvania Avenue by the PADC, has finally found a new home. It's the



Could be an excellent gift for any friend just moving to town. Or any friend who has managed to live here for sometime without learning anything about Washington. Sam Smith's is one of the few efforts I have seen that manages to deal with black people and white people without insulting either." — WILLIAM RASPBERRY, WASHINGTON POST

It is absolutely 'must' reading for all who are interested in this city's history, its political or private life — JAMES TINNEY, WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN

Smith's book is a joy to read — ROBERT CASSIDY, CHICAGO TRIBUNE

"CAPTIVE CAPITAL" tells the story of non-federal Washington, the city beyond the monuments. Published in 1974, on the eve of an elected government in DC, it tells of the city's struggle for independence and self-respect. Written by Gazette editor Sam Smith.

Originally sold for \$8.50, the book is now available for \$5 (plus \$1 postage and handling and 30 cents sales tax). Send orders to the DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009.

AROUND THE TOWN

• Once again, the Jewish Study Center is offering courses on a variety of religious subjects including Basic Judaism, Job and Jewish economics and law. The center provides adult education, particularly to Jews not affiliated with other Jewish organizations. Classes are held Monday or Thursday evenings and tuition is \$40 a course. Info: 667-7829 day or night.

• Kim Hoagland talks on "Building Regulations in 19th Century Washington" at the April 19 meeting of the Columbia Historical Society. 630 pm at the society, 1307 New Hampshire Ave. NW.

• Free Men is sponsoring a series of discussions on topics such as men in movies, men and abortions, single fathering and how to father. Call 543-2332 for info.

• The Second Annual Ward 7 Family Day Parade will be held on April 24 at 1:30 pm. It starts at Southern and Pennsylvania Ave. SE and then turns right onto Minnesota Avenue to Fort Dupont Park where there will be a picnic, games, dancing and celebrity entertainment. Info: 724-8197.

• Dave Clarke has introduced legislation that would impose a \$1000 tax on vacant residential buildings. Some critics fear the legislation would encourage the demolition of housing stock.

• The DC libraries now have their own flag. The blue and white banner is modeled on the American Library Association's new symbol for libraries and is designed to make libraries more visible. Library flag etiquette calls for flying the flag below the American and DC flags.

• The flow of the Potomac River was 25 percent above average in 1982.

• The Cleveland Park - Woodley Park Neighborhood Commission has voted to initiate the steps necessary to prepare an application to designate Cleveland Park as a Category II Historic District. The move, if successful, would help protect historic structures in the area, but would also put restrictions on exterior renovations. Other neighborhoods have found it a mixed blessing.

• Citizens in the Dupont Circle areas are protesting against the construction of a proposed new Brookings office building in the area. The citizens are concerned about office building encroachment and accelerated destruction of residential areas.

• The Getrude Stein Club holds its annual banquet on April 19 at the Hyatt Regency. Tickets \$50 a person. 6pm reception. 730 dinner. Tickets available from GSDC, c/o Earl Settlemeir, 2480 16th St. BW, DC 20009.

• Six positions on the UDC board of trustees open up April 19.

• If you want to report a pothole you can call the pothole hotline, 767-8527.

• Don't Tear It Down has a revised edition of A Guide to Resources for Researching Historic Buildings in Washington DC. Copies are available for \$2.50 (plus 50 cents postage) from Don't Tear It Down, 930 F St. NW, Room 612, DC 20004.

• UDC says that nearly 14,000 students registered for the spring semester. That's up nearly 500 from last year.

• Broadus Butler and Albert Mosely, both of UDC, are major contributors to the first published anthology that exclusively offers the thoughts of black American philosophers. "Philosophy Born of Struggle: Anthology of Afro-American Philosophy from 1917" has been published by Kendell/Hunt. The book is edited by Leonard Harris, a former UDC professor.

site of that former steak house at 10th & E NW.

On the northeast corner of Thomas Circle is a hotel which changes its name almost as often as Professor Crafton. It's been the International Inn, the Hotel America, the Hotel Sonesta, the Remada Inn and now it's known as the International Hotel. (Some mean folks refer to it as the Hotel Formerly). Well, I don't know whether this is a harbinger of stability or not, but the Howard Johnson chain has signed a long-term contract to manage the hotel. The Post reports that while plans are unclear, there will definitely not be an orange roof on the structure.

The City Paper reported last month on a little-known provision of the Hill-Burton hospital act of 1946 which requires hospitals getting funds under the act to provide a certain amount of free care to low-income people. Most of the DC hospitals are covered although they keep awfully quiet about it. A three-member family with an income of under \$7760 qualifies, for example.

Diana McCellan reports that Mr. T comes to DC in May to shoot a film about DC cabbies called "Capital Cab." Looking for someone to play the role of the city's mayor, the producers hit on a nifty idea: Marion Barry. But our fun-loving mayoral press secretary, Annette Samuels, turned the idea down.

Dennis Sobin, the swinger's favorite candidate for everything (this time the school board), wrote to white members of the school board and city council urging them to join him on a trek to

Chicago to campaign for Harold Wash-Dennis Sobin, the swinger's favorite candidate for everything (this time the school board), wrote to white members of the school board and city council

urging them to join him on a trek to Chicago to campaign for Harold Washington. At press time there were no takers.

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